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FRANCIS MARION.

A Paper Read Before Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa, February 12, 1906.

By Fannie Bailey.

General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," as he was called in the Revolution, was born near Georgetown, S. C., in 1732, of Huguenot ancestors who in 1690 sought shelter from the storm of persecution raging in France. He died at Pond Bluff, February 27, 1795, after a very remarkable career. He was the youngest of six children, and was so diminutive that Weems said, "He was not larger than a New England lobster, and might easily have been put into a quart cup." His father was a planter who portioned out his estate to his children as they came of age. There was nothing left for Francis and the brother next older, so at the age of sixteen he was forced to support himself. He decided to go to sea, but was shipwrecked on his first voyage and barely escaped death by starvation. He returned home and worked on the farm until he was twenty-seven years old, when there was an uprising among the Cherokee Indians, and a number of the frontier settlers were cruelly murdered. Marion turned out with his rifle as a volunteer under Governor Lyttleton, who was so pleased with his patriotism that he appointed him first lieutenant under Colonel Moultrie. To draw the enemy from their murderous excursion, Colonel Grant decided to push into the enemies' country. This attracted the attention of the enemy and they tried to head our army off, but their number

killed and wounded was so great that they became discouraged and fled. Grant followed in pursuit of the enemy. Marion always spoke of this part of the war with sorrow. "We arrived," he wrote a friend, "at the Indian village in July, found it deserted and the land rich, the season having been favorable. The stalks of corn were bending under the double weight of the beautiful roasting ears and the pods of clustering beans. We encamped over night and the next morning, obeying orders from Colonel Grant, burned these poor homes, which to me seemed cruel, but when we proceeded according to orders to cut down the corn, so filled with sweet milky fluid, flour for the staff of life, to rot untasted, I could scarcely refrain from tears. We could see the footprints of the children where they had played under the shade of the shocks. 'When they return,' thought I, 'the children will ask their mothers, 'Who did this?' and the mothers will say, 'The white people did it—the Christians.'"

In 1775 Marion was elected a member from St. Johns, in the South Carolina Provincial Congress, which adopted a bill of rights and voted money for troops. He was chosen captain, and took part in capturing Fort Johnson on September 14, 1775. Because of ability in organizing and disciplining he was promoted to major. He participated in the victory at Charleston in 1776, which gave the southern states respite from active fighting for nearly three years. He was appointed brigadier general and led an unsuccessful attack on Savannah in September, 1779.

Marion, in 1780, now brigadier general, was forced to take refuge in the forest and swamps; then beginning with a handful of men (less than twenty) he gathered recruits—fearless riders and good marksmen—who formed the famed "Marion Brigade." They came and went at their leader's bidding, providing their own rations and equipments. Part of the time they were at work on their farms, but always at their leader's call. These rough and ready troops became a terror to the British regulars and Tories, although in justice to Marion's men, it should be said, they never committed an act of cruelty or burned the buildings on Tory homesteads. It is said the

brightness of Marion's fame was never marred by an act of cruelty. "Never shall a house be burned by one of my people," he said. "To distress poor women and children is what I detest." To distress the enemy in legitimate warfare was, on the other hand, a business in which few partisan commanders have excelled him. His men loved and respected him, and his discipline was excellent. A story is told of his disciplining one of his lieutenants who was very anxious to go to Dorchester to see a cock fight, but of course could not obtain leave from the fort for *that*, so he told Marion his father was very ill and wished to see him before he died. Marion believed his story and told him to go, but to return as soon as possible as they had so much to do. When the lieutenant passed Brigadier General Horry he thrust his tongue in his cheek and looked as if he had achieved a wonderful thing. General Horry told Marion he suspected it was a trick, and so it turned out to be. After an absence of a fortnight he returned and entered where Marion was sitting with his officers and began bowing, etc., but Marion turned his head as though he had not seen him. The lieutenant was very much embarrassed and began his apology—"I am sorry, sir, to have over-stayed my time so long. I could not help it, but now I am returned to duty." Marion turned very quickly upon him, and with a most mortifying neglect said, "Aye, lieutenant, is that you? Well, never mind it, there is no harm done, I never missed you." Horry says the lieutenant was completely humiliated and slipped away without saying anything. This seemed to make a great change in the lieutenant and from a flippant, unreliable soldier he became a trusted, fine one. In after years he spoke of Marion as his best friend. Marion wished his men all to be gentlemen, and if he saw anything of which he did not approve he took this way of reproving them. It is said Marion was a slender man with a cold, impassive face, but had a lion's heart with a perpetual glow of sympathy.

His scouts kept close watch of the enemy's movements, and detachments struck blow after blow, surprising and capturing small parties of soldiers; sometimes they united with large bodies of troops for important engagements. At the battle

of Charleston, June 28, 1776, the American troops ceased from firing because of the shortage of ammunition. Then it was that two of the commanding officers of the British army, thinking the fight was over, decided they would go below on their boats and have a glass of wine. Marion was commanding the left wing of the fort, and just at this time one of our forty-pounders being loaded, asked Colonel Moultrie if it would not be well to give them the last blow. "Yes," said Colonel Moultrie, "give them the parting kick." Marion clapped the match and away went the ball, which entered the cabin windows, killing both British officers and other soldiers, and destroying the ship. The next day the governor and council, with a number of great ladies and gentlemen, came over to the fort to see the Americans, and compliment them on what they termed "their gallant defence of their country."

The enemy gave up trying to capture Marion, as he was very cunning in outwitting them, so Marion turned his troops south and leaving North Carolina, advanced cautiously into his own province. Major Weems, who commanded the British troops, had retired to Georgetown, but a large body of Tories was stationed at Shepherd's Ferry, on the Black Mingo river. Against these traitors Marion was always very active, as he realized their influence in depressing the spirit of liberty in the country. About a mile below Shepherd's Ferry was a long covered bridge of planks, which crossed the river. This was the only avenue open for Marion. As his troops entered the bridge the tramping of their horses was so loud as to arouse the Tories, and a signal of alarm was immediately given. Of course no time was to be lost, so Marion gave word to charge, and the whole troop passed the bridge at a gallop. The Tories were on a raised piece of ground, lined up ready for action, and the patriots were received with a heavy fire. For a time their leading corps faltered, but when the whole number came into action the enemy fell back, and when their commander was killed, the Tories left their ranks and fled in disorder. It is reported that nearly two-thirds of the Tories were either killed or wounded, and many were taken prisoners. Probably if they had not been aroused by our men cross-

ing the bridge, they would all have been taken prisoners. It is said that Marion never crossed a bridge after that without first spreading blankets upon the floor to deaden the sound. He preferred to cross at a ford, where there would be no risk of giving a premature alarm.

After giving his men a little rest and recreation among the people of the state who were friendly, he called them together and prepared for active service again. His vigilant scouts informed him that Colonel Tynes was raising a body of Tories at Tarcote, in the forks of the Black river, and that he had brought from Charleston a full supply of saddles and bridles, blankets, pistols and broadswords, powder and balls. These were just what Marion's men wanted and this stimulated them to undue energy in accomplishing two objects—first, to defeat the Tories, and second, to capture their ammunition. Tynes suspected no danger, so took little precaution. Marion and his troops approached about midnight and found their enemy. Some were asleep, others lying on the ground and many were at cards. Every word they uttered could be heard by the Americans. Instantly the attack was made and the Tories fled. All who escaped hid in the swamps of the Black river. Few were killed, but Colonel Tynes and many of his men and all their military wealth were captured. Marion did not lose a single man.

In a succession of gallant deeds Marion proved his ability and gained his reputation. The British felt they could not conquer the country while such a foe was among them. Colonel Tarleton left a sick bed and placed himself at the head of a command to go in pursuit of the enemy, so anxious were they to capture Marion. Marion watched their maneuvers and always escaped. The enemy were within a mile of him when he was warned by the flames from the burning of the house of General Richardson (the English partisan) that the British were near. Marion and his troops fled, so when Tarleton came up and found the prize had flown he was furious. Tarleton continued in hot pursuit, through forest, swamps and tangled underwood, but could not come near enough to strike a blow. When Marion reached Ben Bows Ferry, on Black

river, he decided to make a stand. The ferry was rapid and dangerous, and back of his camp was Ox Swamp, through which only three passes were practicable. His men were perfectly familiar with the locality, and had thrown up breast-works. They prepared their rifles for the "English dragoons," as they called the British.

As Judge James said, if Tarleton had attempted to follow Marion, he (Tarleton) would have exposed his forces to such sharp shooting as he had not yet experienced, and in a place where he could not have acted with either his artillery or cavalry. But Tarleton very wisely turned back. "Come boys," he said, "let's go back. We will soon find the 'Game Cock' (meaning General Sumter), but as for this 'Swamp Fox,' the devil himself could not catch him." It is said that the evil one would have been a very appropriate comrade for Colonel Tarleton in his partisan excursions through the Carolinas.

Marion planned two attacks on Georgetown, which was held by the British garrison, but they were both unsuccessful, because of mismanagement on the part of his subordinates. One of Marion's favorite retreats was Snow's Island, which lay at a point where Lynch's creek and the Pedee river united. It was a place admirably adapted to his purposes. Deep swamps formed the borders of the island, and in the canebrakes great quantities of game and live stock were to be found. Then the middle of the island was elevated, so that Marion was able to establish his stronghold, and he also increased the natural defenses of the island.

An incident occurred during the war which is worthy of repeating. There was to be an exchange of prisoners, and a young English officer was sent from Georgetown to complete arrangements with Marion. On arriving at the camp he was carefully blindfolded and taken into the presence of the American general. He was not prepared for what he was to see. Removing the bandage he saw men with strong, active limbs standing and lying around, clad in rude costumes which had already seen much service, while their rifles and sabers stood leaning against the lofty trees, which cast a somber shade over all. The horses were at hand ready for instant

use. Before him stood Marion, small, slight, with a dark, swarthy complexion, quiet manner, but a brilliant and searching eye. The officer could not believe that this was indeed the man who had spread terror among the enemies of liberty in southern America. After they had arranged the business before them, the English officer was about to retire, when Marion urged him to remain to dinner. He was very much embarrassed when they were served at a fallen tree for a table, and with pieces of bark for plates and vegetable dishes. Imagine his surprise when Marion's servant brought in the smoking sweet potatoes in lieu of meat, vegetables, bread, butter and dessert, with only water to drink. He pretended to eat while he asked many questions. "Doubtless this is an accidental meal, you live better in general?" "No," was the reply, "we often fare much worse." "Then I hope you draw good pay to compensate?" "Not a cent, sir," replied Marion; "not a cent." The officer was so amazed that he could not speak. He returned to Georgetown in a very serious mood, and when questioned said he had reason to be sober, "He had seen an American general and his officers, without pay and almost without clothes, living upon roots and drinking water, all for liberty! What chance have we against such men?" It is said he gave up his commission in the English army, and became a great friend to the noble Americans.

STATE CONFERENCES.

Notices of the following state conferences were received too late for publication last month:

Massachusetts state conference, Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, state regent, Worcester, October 25th and 26th.

Missouri state conference, Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles, state regent, St. Louis, October 31st and November 1st.

Pennsylvania state conference, Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, state regent, November 13th, 14th, 15th.

Texas state conference, Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, state regent, Weatherford, November 1st and 2nd.

FORT AUGUSTA.

The following essay on Fort Augusta, which is located at Sunbury, was awarded first prize by the Sunbury Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was written by Albert B. Copenhaver, a member of the senior class of the Sunbury high school.

Fort Augusta was located on the east bank of the Susquehanna, just below the junction of the North and West branches, in what is now known as the upper end of the town of Sunbury. It was built about two hundred feet from the river bank, which at that time extended much farther into the river, but in recent years much of it has been washed away.

There is some uncertainty as to the true origin of the name of the fort, and who applied it. In later years a tradition prevailed that Major Burd had the fort named after his sister, who, it was said, resided in England. But it is more likely that it was for the mother of George III, whose name was Augusta, and that the name is of royal origin.

The friendly Indians at Shamokin—the Indian name for this community—urged Governor Morris to erect a strong house at Shamokin for his and their defense, and as a rallying point for such Indians as were or might become friendly to the English interests. The governor was slower to comprehend the military necessity of the movement than the Indians. After considerable delay he finally secured the consent of the royal crown and upon the assembly voting £2,000 for the king's use, he directed Colonel William Clapham to recruit a regiment of four hundred men for that purpose.

When the regiment was completed he furnished him a plan of a regular fort, to be built on the east bank of the Susquehanna river at Shamokin.

Colonel Clapham arrived at Shamokin in July, 1756. After hastily building a protection for his men and stores, he proceeded to execute the governor's commands. Before winter, after much difficulty and dangerous labor, it was quite secure. It appears, from records of the time, that Colonel Clapham

had great difficulty in securing money to pay his men and buy provisions to feed them. He had much trouble to keep his men from leaving the fort.

Governor Morris was succeeded by Governor Denny, August 20, 1756. At this time Colonel Clapham, in a congratulatory letter to Governor Denny, tells of his troubles to secure flour and provisions. He stated that there were three hundred and twenty men at the post at the time.

October 13, 1756, Colonel Clapham wrote a letter to the governor, telling of information he had received of a contemplated attack by the enemy. "Not one of the three hundred and twenty men," remarks the commanding officer, "has a side arm in case of an attempt at storm."

That the commander of this important fort had a perplexing time there is no doubt. Without money and often without supplies, it is not to be wondered, perhaps, that he sometimes felt discouraged and gave vent to his feelings in language more emphatic than elegant.

In the course of time Fort Augusta was so far completed that it was conceded to be one of the largest, strongest and most important of all the fortifications erected on the frontiers of the province at that gloomy period.

The year 1756 was one of the most trying in the history of the province. The French and Indians succeeded in killing several soldiers of the fort. Colonel Clapham had borne many insults, as he termed them, from the authorities, but had remained at his post, still hoping for a change that would improve the condition of himself and his men; but it never came. "At last," says Governor Denny in his letter to the proprietaries, under date of April 9th, 1757, "Colonel Clapham, tired with the discouragements perpetually given to the service by the commissioners, and with their peculiar treatment of him," had resigned his position and retired from the service. A sad fate awaited him on the western borders of our province, he and his family being murdered on Sewickley creek by Indians.

Under Colonel Burd, his successor, who arrived late on the night of December 8, 1756, the fort was further strengthened and improved. He found that his predecessor had departed

on the morning of the 6th, rather unceremoniously, leaving everything in confusion.

Fortunately for the sake of history, Colonel Burd was a very thoughtful and methodical man, and left behind him an elaborate journal in which there is a daily record of events transpiring at Fort Augusta from the time he assumed command until he went to join the Bouquet expedition in October, 1757. During the period of nine months in which he was in command, many were the trials and tribulations through which he passed.

Time passed on. Nothing very remarkable occurred at Fort Augusta for several years. We have records of various Indian meetings held here and speeches made by the chiefs. It was about May 6, 1758, that Captain Gordon, who acted in the capacity of engineer, recommended that a substantial magazine be erected in one of the bastions of the fort. In July following, a small re-enforcement arrived. The total number of available men in the fort at this time, including officers, amounted to one hundred and eighty-nine men. They were well supplied, however, with the munitions of war and could have made a formidable stand against superior numbers.

The storekeeper was accused of selling rum to Indians, which caused considerable trouble at the fort about this time. When Colonel Burd retired from Fort Augusta by order of Governor Denny, to perform other duties—although he was nominally in charge of the fort—the command devolved upon Captain Joseph Shippen, his brother-in-law. There were two hundred and thirty-two men fit for duty at the time.

Under date of January 20, 1758, Captain Shippen forwarded his report to Colonel Burd, saying that he had been informed by Job Chilloway, the scout, that the only Indians on the Susquehanna that were enemies were those of the Muncy Nation and they were determined to continue the war against the English.

Soon after this report, Captain Shippen was granted leave of absence by Colonel Burd to visit Philadelphia, and Major Thomas Lloyd, "of the 2nd Battalion," took command of the fort. He made a report, under date of April 1st, of the

condition of the garrison, which showed that the total force consisted of three hundred and forty-eight men, two hundred and five of whom were fit for duty.

On the 2d of June, 1758, we find Captain Levi Trump in command. On that day he made a return, which showed a force of only one hundred and twenty-one men, ninety-nine of whom were fit for duty.

This was but a very small force to hold this important post, as most of the original force had gone away to take part in the Forbes-Bouquet expedition. The exigencies of the service westward were so great, however, that the risk of depleting it with the hopes of striking an effective blow at Fort DuQuesne was taken.

Captain Trump had been re-enforced by small detachments under Captain Robert Eastburn and Paul Jackson, so that Trump's report of July 1, 1758, one month later, shows a force of one hundred and eighty-nine men in the garrison, one hundred and sixty of whom were fit for duty.

Captain Trump had been informed that the French were erecting a fort at Clearfield, and that it was feared they contemplated an attack on Fort Augusta. Colonel Burd immediately ordered him to confine all the French deserters that were enlisted as soldiers, and ordered him to send them under guard to Lancaster "gaol," which he did. This was to have them out of the way in case of an attack, as it was feared they would desert back again, if their countrymen appeared, and inform them of the condition of the fort and garrison. They continued to strengthen the works and continued constantly alert.

During the winter of 1759, a period of comparative quietness seems to have prevailed at the fort, which was no doubt caused by the operations of the provincial forces on the western frontier.

Colonel Burd returned to Fort Augusta on Saturday, February 16, 1760, and noted in his journal that he found Lieutenant Graydon and thirty-six men. There were "little stores, no tools, and everything out of order." As soon as Colonel Burd had finished his business at Fort Augusta, he departed,

and on the 6th of July, we find him at Pittsburgh with the Pennsylvania regiment. Fort Augusta sees nothing of Colonel Burd until June 5, 1763. He notes in the journal of the fort that he had "begun" again that day.

On the 29th of June, the "covert way" to the river was commenced. The construction of this covered way was for the purpose of obtaining water in case of a siege and also to facilitate the landing of parties with canoes with safety. Under date of June 30th, it is noted in the journal that an order was issued directing every one passing through either of the barrier gates to shut them to prevent cattle from getting into the "covert way," and also to "walk on it as near the pickets as they can." It was this secret passage which gave rise to the stories in later years that it led from the magazine to the river. This "covert way" has been discovered in recent years by the present owners of the fort. It led from the soldiers' barracks, which were on the east side of the fort. Much stone, bricks and such relics as cannon-balls, grape-shot, etc., were found in it. The brick were placed on the arched ceiling of the magazine and the stone formed a walk to the magazine door.

History records that when the fort was dismantled, this "covert way" was among the first things destroyed.

On the 16th of July, 1763, Colonel Burd had the Indian trading house torn down and the materials moved into the fort. About this time Colonel Burd adapted a device known as the "crow's foot," the upturned points of which brought disaster to the enemy's cavalry. Lieutenant Samuel Hunter, who will hereafter occupy a conspicuous position in affairs at the fort, now comes upon the stage as the chief actor.

Under date of Thursday, August 25, 1763, he made the entry in his journal of the arrival of a party at the fort on their way up the West Branch, to destroy some Indian towns about sixty miles distant.

Reports were daily received at the fort of an anticipated attack, and the utmost vigilance was observed by the garrison.

Nothing of importance occurred, however, until the 5th of October, when messengers arrived with intelligence that the

Indians were "universally joined against the whites and were determined to attack the fort."

This alarming intelligence caused some uneasiness, but Lieutenant Hunter felt able to make a strong resistance in case of an attack.

October 13, 1763, the records inform us, Major Clayton with a force of eighty soldiers and volunteers, arrived at the fort on their way to Wyoming. On the 15th Lieutenant Hunter and twenty-four men of the garrison joined the party. They immediately set off for their destination up the North Branch. They were brought back, however, by a messenger, who informed them of fresh uprisings in the vicinity of the fort. They arrived at the fort on the eve of the 20th.

Colonel Burd and Captain Graydon, with an escort, reached the fort on the eve of the 9th of November.

About this time it was attempted to make a treaty with the Seneca and Muncy tribes. Fort Augusta was designated as the place of holding the conference. Notice was given to the two tribes by Brady, the scout, and on the appointed day the Indians, with their wives and children, appeared. There were about one hundred warriors, all in war costume. Finding the fort too poor to give them any presents, all efforts to form a treaty with them proved abortive. They then left, in seemingly good humor.

Suspecting trouble, Brady crossed the North Branch and found the Indians at Derr's Trading House, all brutally drunk. Seeing a barrel of rum in front of the door, with the head out, he upset it, saying to Derr, "My God, Frederick, what have you done?" Derr replied, "Dey dells me you gif um no dreet down on the fort, so dinks I as I gifs one here, they all go home in bease."

Poor German! He did not know that Brady had seen the Indian women hiding weapons in the bushes a short distance below. Had the Indians, now frenzied with drink, secured their weapons, there is no telling what deeds of horror they might have committed.

After the commencement of the Revolution, Fort Augusta became the headquarters of this, that may be properly termed

the military department of the Upper Susquehanna. Colonel Hunter was appointed county lieutenant and exercised authority here to the close of the war. Colonel Hartley, with his regiment, was stationed here a part of 1777 and 1778.

As the Indians became quite active in the spring of 1778, the military authorities at Fort Augusta were kept very actively engaged. The massacre at Wyoming in that year, with the "Big Runaway," on the West Branch, deluged Fort Augusta with the destitute and distressed. The smaller forts on the West Branch had been abandoned. The Indians soon followed and burned everything. It was proclaimed by some at the time, that when the "Big Runaway" occurred, Colonel Hunter lost his head and precipitated matters by withdrawing the garrisons of those forts.

Owing to the exhausted means for defense, the brave colonel could hardly have done otherwise.

Colonel Hunter had commanded this department fifteen years, and knew the country and its people intimately. He had become so thoroughly affiliated with their interests as to be one of them; their fears and misfortunes affected him as they did them. He was an open-hearted, hospitable, brave, generous man, who eventually spent twenty years of his life in their service. He died in 1784, and was buried inside of the fort he so ably defended, and among the people he had worked for and loved so ardently.

Time passed on. Fort Augusta was abandoned. The winds and the rains were slowly but surely removing all traces of the fort. Where is old Fort Augusta? It is now mingled with the dust and is no more. Is there anything left to show the locality of the fort? Yes! There is stately "Hunter Mansion," which stands where the soldiers' barracks once stood—a little distance from the house, toward the south, stands the old magazine,—to the west, near the river, is the old well,—to the other side of the house is the location of the "covert way" and back of the house, toward the east, is the small burial plot that holds the ashes of the fort's greatest commander—Colonel Samuel Hunter. Ah, yes! there are plenty of evidences of the location of the fort, but the old fort itself, has gone beneath the hand of Father Time.

WESTERN TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Many Daughters of the American Revolution are desirous of meeting Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general. At the request of these, that they may arrange their own trips to conform, the itinerary of the western journey is here given. Many invitations had to be refused, when the time had been bespoken. It will be noted that she will be greeted by her loyal Daughters at state conferences of New York, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. At each place the Daughters have made special arrangements to greet the honored head of the great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. McLean leaves New York city for the New York state conference, in Utica, October 9th. Leaves Utica the night of the 11th for Chicago, passing directly through that city, taking the night train for Minneapolis, Minnesota; reaching Minneapolis the morning of the 13th, to attend state conference Saturday and make public address Saturday evening. Leave the night of the 14th for Bloomington, Illinois, reaching there the afternoon of the 15th, to be entertained by the past president general of the society, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, and the past vice-president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, until the morning of the 18th; going then to Galesburg, Illinois, to attend state conference; from thence to Chicago to attend the reception extended to the Chicago Chapter on the 20th. (And if possible, will go to Oak Park, Illinois, to be received by the George Rogers Clark Chapter). The 22nd of October will attend the reception of the Milwaukee Chapter; and the 23d will go to Portage, Wisconsin to attend the state conference; from thence to Iowa City, Iowa, on the 24th, to attend the Mississippi Valley conference, called by the state of Iowa to meet the president general on the 25th and 26th. The 27th of October will go to Omaha, Nebraska, remaining there until the 29th or 30th; during that time visiting Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Lincoln, Nebraska. The 31st of October and the 1st of November will visit St. Louis, Missouri.

TO OUR SILENT CHILDREN.

By Lucy Leaming Taylor.

Mrs. Benj. F. Taylor, an enthusiastic Daughter, was for six years a member of the Cleveland school board. In that capacity she used every effort to have established a city school for the deaf. Her efforts were fully successful. The following poem is expressive of her belief and hopes for these "silent children." She passed to life eternal October 16, 1906.

In silence and sadness, a soul waits alone
Beside an impassable gate.
The music of life and the song of the bird
Are unknown to that watcher, for nothing is heard
In the chamber close guarded by fate.

But windows are open, and light shines through,
That eager young soul claims its own,
For spirit can listen and spirit can hear
Though melody never has entered the ear
Claimed by Silence—her absolute throne.

The small inky feet of the type of the press
Bring music and rhythm anear;
They carry them in to the watcher forlorn
The music is caught and the thought is born,
For the soul *sees* the sound that we hear.

Yet the lullaby low he missed when a babe,
The note of the brooklet, the robin's clear trill,
The song of the wind in the pines on the hill,
Shall awaken that soul with a heavenly thrill
In the home where bliss is eternal.

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. LYDIA MOSS BRADLEY.

Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois, has the honorable distinction of a "Real Daughter" in the person of Mrs. Lydia Moss Bradley, now in her ninety-first year. She is still possessed of remarkable vigor of mind and body and personally attends to the general plans for the management of her large estate. When the weather permits, she may be seen almost any day in



Mrs. Lydia Moss Bradley.

her garden caring for the roses and other plants of which she is so fond.

Her husband, Tobias S. Bradley, died in 1867. None of her six children lived to maturity. Mrs. Bradley has passed the greater part of her life in Peoria and has proved herself its most generous benefactor. The most notable of her gifts are Bradley Park, a large tract of land at the western edge of the city, with most charming combination of woodland, bluff and

valley, and Bradley Polytechnic Institute, which she has endowed with practically her entire fortune and which will prove the most lasting and honorable memorial to her name and noble qualities.

Mrs. Bradley is descended from Revolutionary ancestors on both sides of her family. Her father, Zealy Moss, served in the War of the Revolution as captain in the quarter-master's department. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Moss, a Baptist minister living in Virginia, was chaplain in the Revolutionary Army. Gregory Glascock, her mother's father, also a resident of Virginia, occupied the position of captain throughout the war.

After peace was established her father entered the Baptist ministry and a little later moved to Kentucky, where he purchased a large plantation near Maysville. After a few years he crossed the Ohio river into Indiana on account of his firm opposition to slavery. It was in Indiana that Mrs. Bradley was born. Soon after her marriage, she moved to Peoria, which she has since made her home and which she has seen rise from a straggling village to a city of over eighty thousand inhabitants.

MRS. ANGELINA LORING AVERY.

On the first day of July, 1906, which fell upon a Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Avery, who live upon the border of the old historic town of Lebanon, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of which Mrs. Avery is a member, she being a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution, were invited. We donned our wedding garments and found a large company assembled at the house, which is an old one, comfortable and roomy. Mrs. Avery was born in this house and was married here when she was seventeen, so she is now just sixty-seven years young.

Solomon Loring, a boy of fourteen, enlisted in the Continental Army, from Hingham, as aid to Colonel Vost. He was a pensioner of the Revolution. He married for his third wife, November 7, 1827, Angelina Sawyer. Their daughter, Angelina, was born July 16, 1839. On July 1, 1856, she married Elisha B. Avery, also of sturdy Revolutionary stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery have two sons; and so she stood like Cornelia with her jewels and received her guests. There were many handsome presents. The Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter presented Mrs. Avery with twenty-five dollars in gold in a handsome case. After a little we were invited to the dining-room, where a fine lunch was served by pretty girls in white dresses. Mrs. Avery takes much pride in the fact that she is a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution. Her father enlisted when he was sixteen years old and was stationed on the Hudson, where he was engaged in a number of skirmishes.

Her god-father, Azariah Sawyer, was the first in the town of Windham to respond to the call to arms at the outbreak of the war. He was in church on Windham Green leading the choir in the singers' seat when he heard the rumble of the drums. Dropping his hymn-book into the seat he walked out of the church and went to the recruiting officer and was the first to enlist—two hours afterwards he was on his way to Saratoga. He fought through the Revolution and was with Washington at Valley Forge. He was aboard the prison ship at New York for two years. Mrs. Avery has in her possession and values highly the hymn-book which her god-father dropped on that morning when he enlisted. Mr. Avery's grandfather was also in the Revolution. Each of the guests at the wedding was presented with a souvenir card inscribed in gold letters, "1856, July 1st, 1906," which upon opening we found to contain very excellent photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Avery. I thought of the wedding guests of fifty years ago, and of how the swift years are bearing us all away, and soon the places which knew us will know us no more forever. We said good-by, wishing them more years to add to their golden crown, and started on our fifteen-mile drive. We left the beaten path and took a road which led through long woods, stretches where the fragrance of the grape vines and the ferns, and all the sweet growing things made it one long delight, and as we neared home and climbed the Gilean hills, the sun was setting in all its glory, putting the finish to a perfect day.—
KATHERINE TRUMBULL WAY, *Historian*.

MRS. LYDIA RANSOM KRIDLER.

Mrs. Lydia Ransom Kridler, a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, belonged to the Rochelle Chapter, at Rochelle, Illinois.

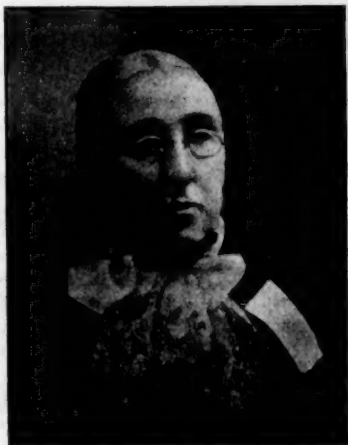
Another link connecting this generation with the days when our country was young was severed on August 25th, when Mrs. Kridler passed to the beyond. She was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and in 1835 was married to John Kridler. They came to Illinois in 1853. They lived happily together for sixty-two years, until Mr. Kridler's death in 1897.

Her father, George Palmer Ransom, entered his country's service in the office of orderly sergeant in the company of his father, Capt. Samuel Ransom, when fourteen years of age. The elder Ransom was killed in the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778, and the son helped to bury his father among other victims of the carnage. In 1780 he was taken prisoner by a party of Butler's rangers and was taken to Montreal, suffering grievous hardships and subjected to many indignities. In June, 1781, he and several others escaped from prison on a raft in the St. Lawrence river. They wandered through the dense wilderness toward Lake Champlain, which they reached after three days and nights of intense suffering from fatigue and hunger. He then went to a kinsman at Pultney, Vermont, and a little later rejoined the army. He was in Sullivan's campaign up the Susquehanna valley and was afterwards stationed at West Point where he received an honorable discharge at the end of the war. Quoting from a friend's letter: "He died in 1850 in his eighty-ninth year, in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties, and was buried with military honors at Ross Hill, Plymouth, Pennsylvania. When the smoke of the musketry over his last resting place had cleared away and we moved off in silence from the grave, the reflection came home to the heart, that we had consigned to earth a man of many virtues whose strong arm and resolute will had made their impression in the framework and superstructure of free and republic America."

Mrs. Kridler was such a woman as one might expect from such parentage, ever fearless in doing the right, a noble Christian woman and her loss is greatly mourned by the Rochelle Chapter.

MRS. SARAH DEERING MARDEN.

Mrs. Sarah Deering Marden, who was one of the few "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution, and a member of the Paul Jones Chapter of Boston, Mass., died at the home of her



Mrs. Sarah Deering Marden.

son, George F. Marden in West Somerville, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. She had seven children, thirteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Mrs. Marden was one of the best known and most beloved members of the Paul Jones Chapter. Her daughter, Mrs. Moody, and a granddaughter, Miss Grace Marden, are also members of the chapter. Mrs. Marden and her children were born at Kittery Point, Maine, in the same house in which her illustrious father, Richard H. Seaward, first saw the light of day. Her father served on board the famous United States warship

Bon Homme Richard, under Commodore Paul Jones. He afterwards served at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. He was taken prisoner by the British from the brig *Dalton* on Christmas Eve, 1776, and was confined in Mill prison, England, for two years, when, through the influence of Benjamin Franklin, he and 114 other American prisoners were exchanged. Mrs. Marden had been an exceptionally wide-awake, up-to-date woman. She maintained an active interest in church, home, and public affairs and was well informed on events of the day.

AN HONOR FOR A DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The District supreme court has chosen as successor to Mrs. David J. Brewer on the board of education for the District, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, a woman esteemed for her knowledge of practical affairs and general business capacity.

For fifteen years Mrs. Mussey has been active in the business life of the capital, a genuine factor in the practice of law at the local bar. She has had special training for her new work as a member of the school board in that she has held important administrative offices in several large associations of women, organized the Washington College of Law, and has long given special attention to the public school affairs of the District.

That Mrs. Mussey is a competent attorney will probably appeal to the casual observer as the element of her greatest prospective value to the board. But those who know her best will rate even higher her well-known common sense and her proven disposition to co-operate for the public good in whatever work she undertakes.

Mrs. Mussey is a Daughter of the American Revolution and state regent of the District of Columbia. She is a descendant of Caleb Spencer, who enlisted from Danbury, Connecticut, under Captain Benedict, in the first call for troops.

They say that the best counsel is that of woman.—*Calderon*.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

The following inscription was taken from the *William and Mary Quarterly* for the benefit of the many descendants, who may wish to enter the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—JEAN ROBERTSON ANDERSON, *Memphis, Tennessee*.

In Memory of
Col. James Moore,
an officer of
the revolutionary army
who departed this
life, May 20th 1813
Aged 56 years.

In Memory of
Sarah Moore,
relict of
Col. James Moore
who departed this
life Dec. 1st 1814
Aged 47 years.

"Colonel Moore was survived by a large family of children, but his daughters alone left descendants. They intermarried with the Towles, Bates, Hudnals, Sheperds, Tapscott and Hull families." Colonel Moore and his wife are buried in Northumberland county, Virginia, on Cod's creek.

HONOR ROLL OF CAMDEN CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CAMDEN, NEW YORK.

Benjamin Allen, Col. Ethan Allen, James Allin, John Allin, David Andrus, Daniel Alvord, William Avery.

Josiah Brownson, Pheleg Barber, Giles Brocket, Ichabod Babcock, Joshua Barnes, Josiah Blake, Bartholomay Brothak.

Jonathan Comstock, Josiah Cornish, John Countryman, Jesse Curtiss, Oliver Cook, Serajah Comstock, Gibbens Chapman, Benjamin Curtiss, Peter Conant.

Joel Dunbar, Capt. James Dana, John Dunbar, Edmund Dunning, John Elden.

Phineas Fairbanks, Ezra Franklin, Thomas Fish, Moses Fish, Jesse Foot, Nathan Franklin.

Joseph Green, Jonathan Graves, Elisha Gates, Dea. Benjamin Gaylord.

Abner Hale, Benjamin Healy, Jerred Hinckley, Sr., Jerred Hinckley, Jr., Josiah Hollister, Jonathan Harvey, John Hoover.

Benjamin Joslyn.

Simeon Kettle.

Samuel Low.

David Moore, Peter Mower, Jonathan Micker, Eliakim Miller, John McMillen, Aaron Mathews, Sr., Aaron Mathews, Jr.

Elon Norton, Daniel Norton, John Norton,

Jerred Olcott.

George Potter, Jesse Penfield, Henry Paddock, Daniel Putnam, Daniel Parke, Reuben Perkins, Noah Preston, Bartholomew Pond.

Job Runnels, John Riley, Joshua Ransome, Thaddeus Reed, George Ranney.

Victory Sykes, John Stoddard, Jonah Sandford, John Stebbins, David Snow, Jesse Smith, Jr., Israel Spencer, Lemuel Steadman.

Capt. Steven Topping, Capt. Elnathan Topping, Sergt. Daniel Topping, Lemuel Tabor, Alpheus Thompson, Moses Taft, Isaac Train, Daniel Tuthill, Peter Truax, Daniel Trowbridge, Stephen Taft, Ashbel Upson. Sen., Gillis Van Vost, Jacobus Von Vost.

William Webber, Samuel Woods, Sen., John Wilson, Sen., Timothy Wood, Lieut. James Whittemore, Joseph Willard, Josiah Woodward, William Whitcomb, Garret Wyckoff, Samuel Wall, Richard Warner, Luther Washburn, Samuel Wyatt.

The article on "Old Fort Massac," which appeared in the March, 1905, number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, is recorded as a "Noteworthy article" by the *American Historical Review*, for April, 1905, page 726.

Force and not opinion is the queen of the world; but it is opinion that uses the force.—*Pascal*.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—During the past year the educational work of the chapter has been continued in its two branches—that relating to the foreign citizens and that concerning the mental welfare of the chapter's southern protégé who is being given a course of instruction at Maryville college. The Springwood library has been maintained, many books added, and a steady increase in attendance has been observed. Mrs. Donley, chairman of the committee in charge has received the appointment as secretary of the state committee on patriotic education of children and foreigners—an acknowledgment of the work of the Norwalk Chapter, also, of the ability of the efficient chairman. In October by invitation of the committee, the chapter at the close of a brief business session visited the reading room in a body.

Reports from the chapter's "adopted daughter" are gratifying, showing application to study and steady advancement on the road of learning by the young girl from whom many letters have been received each one breathing deepest appreciation and gratitude for what is being done in her behalf.

In addition to raising the money necessary for the carrying on of the work just mentioned the chapter has shared in other worthy projects. A sum has been sent to the fund for the monument to nurses at the national cemetery at Arlington and a contribution has been forwarded to be used for Continental Hall purposes.

Some of the chapter's talented members have contributed towards making the meetings memorable as being of unusual interest. In September the season was auspiciously begun by the reading of an original paper written by Mrs. Blanchard, entitled "A Country School." This sketch, replete with wit and humor, a reminiscence of the writer's own schooldays, touched the chord of remembrance in the minds of some of its hearers and delightfully characterized for all the school of the period pictured.

At the "open meeting" in November our friends shared with us the privilege of listening to Mrs. E. J. Hill's vivid account of her trip to Japan and the Philippines as a member of Secretary Taft's party. The conviction was felt that the next best thing to taking the trip in the body was to be transported thither in spirit by our honorary regent, the magic of whose description did much toward annihilating space, and whose gifts in the depicting of experiences were never more charmingly displayed.

In February, Miss Katherine Sturges, another member of ability presented a resumé of the chapter's doings from its inception to the present time in a bright paper entitled "Looking Backward Through Six Administrations." This freshened the memory and showed in the aggregate of fourteen years a worthy whole dignified by much work and many achievements—a period also of much social activity.

The visit of Mrs. Hugh Griffin, of London, England, our guest of honor in January, is remembered with pleasure. Mrs. Griffin was first regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in London and was organizer of the Society of American Women in London. Her recital of patriotic and philanthropic work in England in connection with these organizations was listened to with interest. In April, Mr. Wm. H. Burr, of Southport, was the chapter's guest. From Mr. Burr was heard a very fine historical paper on Tryon's Raid peculiarly interesting to the Norwalk Chapter as being located in the county wherein the events related took place in Revolutionary days, the ancestors of many of the hearers having participated.

Mrs. Merwin brought from the state meeting at Groton a comprehensive account of its proceedings. At this gathering the Norwalk members in attendance had cause for just pride in the frequency and praise with which the various good works of the Norwalk Chapter received mention from different speakers.

For the raising of the necessary funds with which to carry on our philanthropic work two entertainments have been given. In October an afternoon whist took place at the home

of Mrs. Stearns, one of our Westport members, and proved successful. The chapter and its friends attended in goodly numbers.

On February 22nd, in response to the wish of Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, the chapter gave an entertainment for the purpose of raising money to be devoted to Continental Hall. Mrs. B. M. Andrews, of South Norwalk, kindly offered her house for this, which consisted of an evening of plantation songs and stories by Miss Florence Francis, of the Stamford Chapter. Many of the guests attended in colonial array, lending picturesqueness and a touch of the days of auld lang syne so appropriate to such an occasion. Mrs. Swartz, our regent, welcomed the guests in an address of a few fitting words after which the entertainment immediately began. At its close refreshments were served by maids in colonial garb. A snug sum of money was netted which has been duly sent to Washington for Continental Hall purposes.

The chapter has been represented at the Continental Congress by the regent, Mrs. Swartz, and the customary number of delegates. In January an invitation was received for a tea given by the Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean. Those who attended brought back glowing accounts of the affair.

It is seen that the chapter has not grown weary in well doing. To paraphrase it has "been good in thought and has not failed in action," having systematically continued the carrying out of its plans, proving by the character of its endeavors its rightful ownership in the appreciatively valued title of Daughters of the American Revolution. Surely, these noble aims must penetrate the life of each member, heightening and uplifting in so doing.—JULIA BIGELOW FELLOW, *Recording Secretary*.

Rochelle Chapter (Rochelle, Illinois).—Our chapter of fifty members, as it enters upon its seventh year, feels that it has been doing its little part in the work of the whole and desires that its helpfulness may increase with its years. During the past year, aside from the regular literary and social meetings.

well attended, enthusiastic and helpful, we have been doing a little real work. We have published a list of days, anniversaries of important historical events, and have arranged that the flag float from the school building on these days. Each teacher has been provided with a copy and gives a short, explanatory talk each day the flag is seen. We have also organized a Children of the American Revolution society of 22 members. We have generously contributed to Continental Hall each year and this year we sent \$35 to the Illinois room, dividing with Fort Massac, to which we sent \$10. The program for the coming year includes the following: September 26th was a memorial meeting for our "Real Daughter" who passed away in August; November 30th is to be a day with the woman's club, hoping to interest them in our work that we may affiliate on certain lines for the betterment of conditions in our little city; on February 22nd, we hope an attractive free lecture that will be educational; March 20th is to be a Jamestown day; and Flag day is to be celebrated appropriately with the Children of the American Revolution. Though we have erected no monuments or marked any historic spots we have helped many chapters who have these opportunities and have endeavored in every way that presented itself however small, to work for that truest sort of patriotism that expresses itself in good citizenship.—MRS. ANNA GOULD GRAHAM, *Regent*.

Michigan State Conference—The Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution held their sixth annual conference, the state regent, Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, presiding, October 3rd, 1906, in St. Clair, situated on the beautiful river of that name. The beauty of the place and the superb weather made ideal conditions for this party gathering. Representatives from ten of the twenty-one chapters responded to roll call and others sent reports by letter—the St. Clair Daughters were hospitality personified. An interesting program was presented and was carried out with enthusiasm. Helpful papers were read and discussed, such as "Suggestive Work for Chapters in Accordance with Purposes of Our Organization," by

Mrs. A. F. Newberry, of Pontiac, and "What the Daughters of the American Revolution Can Do to Prevent Desecration of the Flag," by Miss S. L. Winchester, of St. Joseph. Keen interest was aroused by the reports from the various chapters in the state and the program was diversified by delightful musical numbers. Mrs. Jas. P. Brayton, state vice-regent, of Grand Rapids, gave a short history of that work so dear to the hearts of all Daughters, Memorial Continental Hall. Much credit is due her efforts that Michigan more than doubled its contribution the past year and won the honor of ranking sixth among the states in its gift to this grand monument, and members from every chapter were appointed to aid Mrs. Brayton in the coming year to raise funds for this object. The membership in the state numbers 1,200, including nine "Real Daughters." One of these most precious members during the past year has been granted a pension by our government, which insures comfort for the remainder of her days.

The territory of Michigan, for the most part, lies outside of that associated with Revolutionary times. There are a few graves of Revolutionary soldiers and of the war of 1812. These are sought out with great diligence and carefully indicated by a marker of which our state is justly proud, being the design of one of the Daughters of the Alexander Macomb Chapter of Mt. Clemens.

In the larger cities much has been done to inculcate patriotism in the settlements among the foreign population and in prizes to the various grades in the public schools for essays on historical and patriotic topics.

Much has been done toward celebrating Flag day, giving the history of the flag to school children with the object of promoting greater interest for our national emblem.

Several chapters possess libraries and many valuable historical relics; and one chapter, the Marquette, owns the building in which its meetings are held. Election resulted in the re-election for the state secretary, Mrs. E. D. Black, of Flint; state treasurer, Miss Richards, of Grand Rapids, and for the executive committee, Mrs. H. A. Hopkins, of St. Clair; Mrs. A. J. Brosseau, of Albion, Mrs. Frederic Taylor, of Kalamazoo.

The first, Mrs. Hopkins, as regent of the Otsiketa Chapter, had done much for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates, thus insuring the success of the conference of 1906, which was adjourned after accepting the invitation of the Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter for the conference of 1907.—**BERTHA BLACK**, *State Recording Secretary*.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—During the summer Paul Jones Chapter has admitted several new members



From a copyrighted painting by Walter Gilman Page, of Boston.

and has lost two by death, one a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Sarah D. Marden, who died September 19th, at her home in Somerville. Services were held there and later at the Baptist church at Kittery Point (her birthplace). For 65 years she had held membership in this church. Her father served under Paul Jones and is buried there. The chapter has issued a handsome souvenir post card with a picture of Paul Jones on the *Ranger* hauling up the Betsy Ross flag. It is copyrighted and sold for

the benefit of their fund for patriotic educational purposes and can be obtained of the regent, Miss Brazier, Copley Square Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts. The chapter will entertain Mrs. Donald McLean, their honorary member, December 18th, giving an "at home" in her honor.

Exeter Chapter (Exeter, New Hampshire).—Exeter Chapter, on October 8, gave an informal reception and banquet to the state regent, Mrs. John McLane, wife of the Governor of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Frederic Shephard, vice-regent, together with the several chapters of Nottingham, Epping, Newfields, and Dover. The reception was held at the rooms of the chapter home in the Garrison House, built about 1650, a house replete with historic associations. The house is now owned by Miss Jennie Harvey. Miss Harvey is an enthusiastic member of the Exeter Chapter. The wing that accommodates the Daughters was built by Councillor Peter Gilman "to more fittingly entertain Governor John Wentworth." It is composed of two rooms of spacious dimensions, a large chamber and the reception room proper, that is now Daughters' Hall. Both rooms are wainscoted, with windows in recesses. The main house is of unhewn logs, and has the original finish in the parlor. It was in this house that Daniel Webster had a room when a student in Exeter, some of the finishings of the room remaining the same as when this embryo orator conned his books. Could this house voice its past, it might truthfully say, "I have seen the rise of a nation, from its infancy, as a Colonial dependency of Great Britain, restricted in trade and hampered by unjust laws until the ideals that our patriot ancestors bled for, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, are leavening and dominating the world."

The hostesses of the occasion were Mrs. George Hilliard, present regent, and the former regents of the chapter. During the period of the reception Miss Harvey took the ladies over the house. While the portholes for the arquebuses are now closed, yet the more imaginative could see the stealthy Indian guiding his silent canoe down the placid river or hear the shrieks of the wounded and baffled Indians as they retreated.

At the close of the reception the regent of the chapter escorted the party to "Cincinnati Memorial Hall," built in 1721, where a very courteous janitor showed the interior of the house. This house occupied a prominent position in Revolutionary days. It was the state treasury. From here were issued all bills of credit from the state of New Hampshire. It was also the place of many important meetings. The rooms are eloquent of the past from the massive Colonial furnishings. Broad fireplaces are in most of the rooms. A couple of red-coated Hessian soldiers serve as fireirons in the parlor, perhaps to perpetuate the ignominy of these hirelings. A beautiful cheval mirror of antique design in French gilt had for its accommodation a niche in the ceiling, as its height surpassed the height of the room. This mirror was imported. Two beautiful cases of Revolutionary and Colonial china loaned by a descendant of Governor John Taylor Gilman would enthuse a collector of rare china. A gig in perfect repair supported by thoroughbraces was much admired by the party. This gig was owned and used by General Lafayette in his visit to New England. From Cincinnati Hall to the banquet hall at the Squamscott was but a few steps. The long table to seat eighty was decorated with cut flowers and many-colored fruit. No formal speeches were made to detract from the delightful informality of the occasion. After lunch "America" was sung. The party was then taken in carriages to the home of the Colonial Dames where a reception was given the Daughters by Mrs. Arthur Colton and Mrs. Edward Chickering from three to five o'clock, Mrs. Samuel Dana, Mrs. Bradbury Cilley, Mrs. Wm. Burlingame, and Mrs. Sarah Clarke receiving.

Among the many objects of interest in the home of the Colonial Dames was a spinet of "ye olden time," somewhat asthmatic as its age and honorable service would excuse, but still sweet in tone as when played by the fair daughter of some colonial house to the accompanying voice in "Fly like a youthful hart or roe." All to swiftly fly the hours of gladness. A happy company dispersed with complimentary remarks to the

chapter for its unbounded hospitality. Some day we hope the Daughters of the state of New Hampshire will unite and have a state home. I would suggest Exeter, New Hampshire, as the location, and our historic Garrison house, the home.—
SUSAN E. D. THOMPSON.

New Jersey State Conference—The annual spring meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey was held May 23, 1906, at Flemington, in the Presbyterian church, celebrating at the same time the 150th anniversary of the founding of the town by Samuel Fleming, and unveiling a tablet placed on "Fleming Castle," the first house built in Flemington.

The tablet was erected by Colonel Lowrey Chapter of Flemington, which was organized 1899 in honor of Colonel Lowrey of Revolutionary fame who once occupied the house, having married Esther Fleming, daughter of Samuel Fleming.

Samuel Fleming, in whose honor the town was named, was born in Ireland. He was prominently identified with the Revolutionary War in this section, and once entertained General Washington in his castle.

About 250 guests were present, including delegates from the chapters of the state.

Notwithstanding there was so much connected with the occasion to interest and attract, yet the absence of our president general, through no fault of her own, whom we expected (and had begun in anticipation to bask in the warm rays of her sunny nature) cast a gloom over the assemblage.

At noon a reception was held in the church by Mrs. Deats, regent of Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Miss Mecum, state regent, Mrs. Putnam, state vice-regent, Mrs. Kearfott, vice-president general, and I wish I could add Mrs. Bedle. Though we have much pride in our new vice-president general, yet Mrs. Bedle will ever hold her own place in our hearts, and no meeting can be altogether complete without her presence.

A bountiful and enjoyable luncheon was then served in the adjoining parlors.

At two o'clock the program began in the church with an organ prelude by Mr. Norman Landis.

Rev. T. L. Miner gave the invocation. Mrs. Deats made a cordial address of welcome. Greetings were given by Miss Mecum, Mrs. Putnam and Mrs. Kearfott, each in an interesting manner.

Mrs. Herbert Turrell, regent of Orange Mountain Chapter, spoke earnestly of Italian settlement work in that section. Mrs. Steelman, state chairman of "Patriotic Education," spoke on that subject.

Mrs. Terry, ex-state regent of New York, kindly consented to speak during the time appointed for the address of the president general. She spoke extemporaneously in a fine and finished manner on Memorial Continental Hall, with many humorous allusions.

Mr. Elias Vosseller made a fine address, giving the history of Flemington. Mrs. Judiah Higgins sang a patriotic selection with much feeling. The meeting was then adjourned to Bonnel street where the unveiling of the tablet took place.

While the guests walked in a gay and happy body to Flemington Castle, they enjoyed to the full the beauty of the town with its wide main avenue, the trees arching overhead, and handsome houses thereon whose attractive lawns bright with flowers held the lingering glance.

The citizens of Flemington entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion by decorating buildings and hanging out flags.

The tablet was the gift of Mr. Robert Reardon to Colonel Lowrey Chapter and is of pure white marble 30x20 inches, and bears the following inscription:

Fleming Castle.

The First House in the Village,
Built by Samuel Fleming, 1756.

This Tablet is Erected by Colonel Lowrey Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
May 23, 1906.

The Honorable John L. Connet addressed the group of Daughters, guests and townspeople assembled in front of the historic building giving the history of Fleming Castle.

At the very last Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general, unexpectedly arrived, and gave a graphic description in her own inimitable way of the different causes which conspired to prevent her appearance at an earlier hour. We greeted her with heartfelt applause and pleasure.—MARY R. C. CLAYTON, *State Secretary*.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter (Gouverneur, New York).—The meeting of September, at the home of Miss Parker, was pleasant with reminiscences of the summer. One of the memorable events was the "Old Home Week" reception when we had the opportunity of meeting Admiral Schley, other officers of the army, Mrs. Terry, the state regent and members of neighboring chapters.

The study of the war of 1812 has been profitable and enjoyable, and we have come nearer to the heroes of those days as well as better acquainted with the history of our state.

Twelve new members have been added to our number. The annual prize of \$5 was given to Otis Parsons for the best essay on the subject, "What Constitutes a Hero?"

In January a whist party was held at the home of Miss Parker and on February 22nd at the home of Miss Dean. Over \$44 being the proceeds, \$25 of which was sent to Continental Hall fund.

At the April meeting Mrs. Newton Aldrich offered the use of a room in the Century block. The following month the regular meeting was held in the new quarters. An interesting account of the Continental convention held in April in Washington was given by Miss Dean who was a delegate.

Chapter day was celebrated June 16th, at the home of Mrs. A. F. McAllaster, the Misses Henderson furnishing music and interesting recitations. At this meeting Mrs. Irving announced her resignation as regent, which was accepted.

At the June meeting the treasurer reported \$98.07 on hand.

The annual election of officers resulted in the election, as regent, of Mrs. McAllaster.

July 3d at the Baptist church patriotic service was held. Mr. Sackett, of Ogdensburg, gave a fine address. The Decla-

ration of Independence was read by Mr. D. Smith, Miss Ruth Henderson gave a recitation and Miss Hefer sang two solos.—
HARRIET CHURCH ORIN, *Secretary*.

Martha Pitkin Chapter (Sandusky, Ohio).—While we have no great events to describe and no great deeds of which to boast, there are abundant indications that this chapter is in a prosperous and growing condition, thoroughly alive to all interests and activities and has increased in attendance and membership.

The annual meeting of Martha Pitkin Chapter was held at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Jay O. Moss, on Tuesday afternoon, January 20, 1905. About thirty-five ladies were present. Miss Harriet West was elected regent. The retiring regent, Mrs. Jay O. Moss, received a rising vote of thanks for her gracious courtesy and unflinching devotion to the highest interests of this society. The constant and valuable work that she has done since its organization is appreciated by the entire chapter and it was with the keenest regrets that her withdrawal had to be accepted. After the business session, the Daughters enjoyed supper and social hour of conversation.

The year books in dainty dress of blue and white that the committee has furnished, are very attractive, and the programs, though varied, have been fully carried out. Each meeting has had some distinctive feature. Following the necessary business session, two social games of military euchre have been given, some fine musical selections of old songs, two excellent papers, one by Dr. Carrie Davis on the "History of the Flag," another on the national hymns and songs of several countries by Mrs. George F. Anderson, also an interesting talk on the subject of "Work for Patriotic Purposes" by Mr. I. F. Mack.

One of the chapter meetings specially noteworthy was the one held in Milan in the month of May. A special trolley car took them to the home of Miss Eleanor Andrews. This old homestead has been in the family from the earliest settlement of the "Firelands" and its old-style furniture and several old-time portraits and paintings, greatly delighted the visitors.

Martha Pitkin Chapter held their annual outing at Cedar

Point on Tuesday, June 19th. The guests for the occasion were the members of Col. George Croghan Chapter. The visiting chapter was met at the station by the regent, Miss West, and the reception committee, escorted to the car chartered to carry them to the boat and there by boat to the Point. After Martha Pitkin Chapter had welcomed the visiting ladies, they were seated at the well-laden tables, and Miss West, in a few chosen words in behalf of this chapter, extended a hearty welcome to the picnic dinner now before the guests. During the afternoon, the various attractions were enjoyed.

Through the efforts of our regent, Miss West, an organization called Capt. Nathan Hale Society, Children of the American Revolution, has been formed for Sandusky children over twelve years of age, who by right of Revolutionary ancestry, are eligible. Sixteen charter members have been enrolled. The object of this society is to promote patriotism, uphold the flag of our common country and to perpetuate the noble and heroic deeds of the Revolutionary fathers.

At Continental Congress, we were ably represented by our regent, Miss West, and two Daughters, Mrs. I. F. Mack and Mrs. James Melville, who returned to us, full of enthusiasm from the pleasure and inspiration they had received at the gathering of the clans.

This chapter has been fortunate enough in securing, by donation, several books on genealogy, which are placed in the public library. Mr. Mozart Gallup has generously donated these valuable works. More such gifts would be appreciated by many readers.

The contributions of this last year are, \$10 to Continental Hall, \$25 to the Ohio state room in Continental Hall, and some individual gifts have been given also for the same object.

The society has a great work before it, but with its zealous regent and enthusiastic Daughters much will be accomplished, for several plans for increased historic and patriotic work are under consideration.—FRANCES A. C. PAINE.

Commodore Perry Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—As so many of our sister chapters in the United States kindly as-

sisted us in our endeavor to raise a monument to the daughter of one of our great Revolutionary soldiers, I thought a short sketch of our work would interest them and it may please them to know that our efforts have been crowned with success.

Men say that woman's "winning ways" can accomplish any thing. Far be it from me to underrate such a force in the battle of life, at the same time, let me whisper to you, ladies, and let it be just *between us*, common sense, unwavering fidel-



Mrs. Stephen G. Toof, Regent of Commodore Perry Chapter.

ity to a definite purpose, executive ability and push are fine coadjutors, otherwise, "winning ways" remain—just "winning ways," but never succeeding. All these cohorts joined forces in our chapter, I say it without vanity, and our monument is now *un fait accompli*, and we thank you again, dear sisters, for the timely assistance so pleasantly and freely given.

Some time in the spring of 1904, Mrs. Stephen C. Toof, regent of the Commodore Perry Chapter of Memphis, Tennessee conceived the idea of erecting a monument over the grave of Patrick Henry's daughter, Mrs. Dorothea Spottswood Henry Winston, who lies buried in our Elmwood cemetery. She had much trouble locating the grave, as all the family

have long since moved away and the headstone which served to mark the resting place was so covered with mold and weeds, that one less in earnest would have abandoned the search, but not so Mrs. Toof. The obstacles melted before the fire of her earnestness and she faltered not until the victory was won, and she could say positively to her chapter that Mrs. Winston's



Mrs. Dorothea Spottswood Henry Winston.

grave was found and could ask their co-operation. This was given most willingly and enthusiastically. Of necessity, the greatest amount of the hard work falls on the leader always, still the chapter stood firmly and faithfully by their beloved regent and aided in every way possible.

The first effort to raise the necessary funds was a doll bazar given in November, 1904, to which a very large number of chapters in the United States, north, east, south and west, sent representatives. "My lady" was there arrayed in all the beauty of laces, silks and handwork of daintiest design, the Indian, the Chinese, Dinah, such a multitude of dollies, enough

to make glad a city full of little women, and which made the hearts of big women pulsate with very warm, kindly feelings



Miriam Anna Crenshaw.

toward the dear sisters who took so much trouble and no little expense to assist us. I wish I could mention each doll by name and the chapter sending it, but that has already been done in our magazine. The bazar was a success and added about

half the sum we needed to the bank account. Then, *of course*, the rummage sale!

What would we do without a rummage sale? Isn't it a wonderful pleasure to see such an accumulation of old clothes, broken furniture, unwearable hats, shoes, even false teeth, converted into imperishable marble? Other means and efforts, donations, &c., finally rounded out the full number of dollars and we could see the end in view.

A descendant of Patrick Henry, who was in the marble business, donated the design, also a generous sum of money, and so we found many willing to aid in the good work. Many obstacles delayed us, so it was not until June 3rd, 1906, that the monument was finally unveiled to the public.

The program, as arranged, certainly reflected much credit upon our regent, whose untiring zeal and intelligent work had brought our efforts to so happy a fruition. A member from each of the five chapters in the city was selected for a number on the program.

Mr. Patrick Crenshaw, of Arkansas, a grandson of Mrs. Winston, was present and made a short address and the cord that held the veil was drawn by little Miriam Crenshaw, great-granddaughter, and our work was revealed to the admiring gaze of numberless friends who had assembled for the ceremonies and I hope our friends scattered over the country will enjoy the pictures of the monument and the principal persons of that day which accompany this article.

Dust from the graves of the parents at Red Hill, Virginia, was sprinkled on this one, so far away, and the members of the chapter covered the mound with lovely flowers, and a handsome memorial now stands beside the lowly marker, which has so faithfully kept watch for fifty-two years over the silent sleeper, and which will continue to stand; but most of its duty has been transferred to its loftier neighbor, which will hereafter encourage visitors to so live that their descendants of the third and fourth generation will be honored for the glorious deed done by them.—MARY BLEWETT COROTHERS, *Secretary*.

Weatherford Chapter (Weatherford, Texas).—For the past two years the Weatherford Chapter, with Mrs. Robert Foot

as regent, has marked a steady increase in members; and an interest in things historic has been thoroughly awakened to which our excellent year books bear silent testimony with their every page breathing the nation's early history and the patriotism of her sons and daughters.

As our meetings are held alphabetically with the members, the "Social Hour" has always afforded a most pleasant diversion after the program and the necessary business of the afternoon. Under the leadership of Mrs. Jim L. McCall we have struggled valiantly on the broad parliamentary field to conquer "Roberts" and his host of "Rules and Regulations"—with fairly good success.

Among the entertainments given by the chapter one of the most delightful was an "Informal Tea" in honor of Mrs. William Cantrell, of Nashville, Tennessee, who charmingly presented the glorious deeds of our grandsires and dames and bade us go forward in the work so well begun.

On the 22nd of February the home of Mrs. G. S. White was thrown open for an elaborate entertainment, the form of which was to be a "Colonial Tea," and the funds derived therefrom to assist the other chapters of Texas in placing a memorial bust of the late state regent, Cornelia Jamison Henry, in the vestibule of the Continental Hall at Washington.

Each year our chapter sends a small donation to Continental Hall fund, and various other patriotic calls have met with a hearty response.

During the fall season our chapter will have the honor of being hostess to the state association and the members are looking forward with much enthusiasm to this occasion.

Reviewing her regime our retiring regent, on presenting the gavel to her successor, Mrs. W. D. Taylor, has much room for self-congratulation and may rest assured "the memory of her gentle hand and her kind words of council will ever linger with us" to guide and cheer.—MRS. OSCAR BARTHOLD, *Historian*.

James Wood Chapter (Parkersburg, West Virginia).—The final meeting of the chapter was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. Henry Clay Jackson. Informal in its character, it was

nevertheless delightful with such a charming hostess, assisted by her sister, Miss De Camps.

Our hearts were gladdened by the presence of our treasurer, Mrs. Nannie Bradenbaugh, who had been "on sick leave" during the winter in the far south, and also saddened by the sorrow of some of our members by death in their home circles.

Mrs. B. D. Spillman, state regent, being absent, Mrs. Jackson gave a resume of the work of the Congress in Washington, reading some notes taken at the time, at which meeting she and Mrs. Spillman reflected great honor on their chapter.

Madam Regent reported a fence put around the grave of Bailsy Rice, a Revolutionary soldier, who carried to that grave a sabre cut on his face, given by General Tarleton, and at the fall opening will donate a gavel to the chapter made of wood from Governor James Wood's old home, near Winchester, Virginia.

Our Colonial tea netted us \$39; sufficient being added to make \$50, sent by the chapter to Continental Hall for the West Virginia room. Mrs. J. N. Camden and Mrs. Spillman each gave \$50 for the same purpose, independent of the chapter, so we are right proud of our town.

Mrs. D. B. Spillman, ex-chapter regent, and state regent, has expressed her desire to present James Wood Chapter with a flag, which will be gratefully received and Mrs. Spillman's unsolicited generosity appreciated by the members.

The next year's program is in the hands of the entertainment committee—Miss Kate Harris, chairman; Mrs. William Bentley, Carrye Shrewsbury, Florence Trevor, Bessie Murdock and Mrs. Sara Wilcox—and will include some papers on Colonial Virginia, apropos of the Ter-Centennial at Jamestown.

Miss Kinnie Smith, who is a member of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, has been appointed by Mrs. B. D. Spillman chairman of Revolutionary relics to be displayed at Jamestown in 1907, Mrs. Spillman being on the Jamestown committee.

The chapter passed resolutions in favor of closing the exposition on Sunday.—KINNIE E. SMITH, *Historian*.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FROM THE STATE REGENTS.

"I am very much interested in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, as our official organ, and think if it had a more general circulation in Missouri, it would result in much good to our Daughters of the American Revolution state organization. I will not only have the subject of the magazine brought before the conference, but will try to persuade all Missouri Daughters to take the magazine."—FLORENCE EWING TOWLES, *State Regent, Missouri*.

I have already taken steps to organize systematic work in the state.—MIRANDA A. STRANAHAN, *State Regent, Vermont*.

Each chapter has a special committee to attend to it and they slowly gain new subscribers. It is hard to make those who have not had the magazine see the importance, but, I think, after they have once taken it, they are glad to keep on.—C. A. BALDWIN, *State Regent, Maine*.

I am much interested in the success of the magazine and will do all in my power to make it popular in the state.—M. D. PATTON, *State Regent, Pennsylvania*.

I shall take pleasure in presenting the merits of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to the conference. I would not be willing to do without it, and am at a loss to know why all Daughters of the American Revolution do not feel the same interest in it.—A. E. YOCUM, *State Secretary, Texas*.

I have asked Mrs. Bronson, who has charge of the program for our state conference to make a place on it for a plea for the magazine. She is very loyal to the magazine and will do all she can to help it on, I know. EMILY R. HARRIS BELL, *State Regent, Minnesota*.

I shall take great pleasure in bringing the claims of the magazine before the Daughters of North Carolina.—CORR A. ERWIN, *State Regent, North Carolina*.

We have a strong magazine Committee.—EVELYN F. MASURY, *State Regent, Massachusetts*.

You may depend upon me to do every thing I can for the advancement of the magazine. Personally, I do not see how any Daughter can be a non-subscriber. I have appointed a magazine committee of three good women and hope for good results. I shall lose no opportunity to work for the magazine myself.—VIRGINIA MASON BRATTON, *State Regent, South Carolina*.

I shall be glad to do anything for the magazine.—ALICE PAYTON JAMISON, *State Regent, Virginia*.

I shall take pleasure in having the claims of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE placed before the conference, and trust every Daughter will realize the necessity of supporting the official organ.—ELIZABETH C. LANGWORTHY, *State Regent, Nebraska*.

We have a state agent and she has been diligent and successful.—KATE DUNCAN SMITH, *State Regent, Alabama*.

Mrs. Warren Buell, will bring up the subject of the magazine at the conference.—MRS. WILLIAM GUTHRIE, *State Regent, Indiana*.

I will do all that I can for the magazine.—IRENE W. CHITTENDEN, *State Regent, Michigan*.

I will do what I can, and all I can.—SARA T. KINNEY, *State Regent, Connecticut*.

MINUTES OF THE MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE, N. S. D. A. R.

June 6, 1906.

A meeting of the committee on Memorial Continental Hall was held Wednesday, June 6, 1906, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia, Mrs. Donald McLean, chairman of the committee, presiding.

At the request of the chairman, Miss Pierce, recording secretary general, acted as secretary of the meeting, in the absence of the newly appointed secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

After roll call, the chair announced the gift of a gavel from Mrs. Rees, of Omaha. The gavel was made of wood from the battleship *Nebraska*, and bore the accompanying wish: "That the ship, like the gavel be used only in the promotion of peace and harmony."

Upon resolution, duly seconded, this gift of Mrs. Rees was acknowledged with a vote of thanks, and the secretary instructed to send a letter of appreciation to the donor.

The president general addressed the committee as follows: "We have had excellent reports from the treasurer general. I need not speak of the splendid results of the Continental Congress, when much money came in and many pledges. A great deal came in the two preceding weeks, as well as a good amount since. We will not delay now by giving the figures, as the treasurer general will read these reports this afternoon. I will, however, give you my views, as chairman, of what should now be done. You will recollect that at the congress I brought forward several points that I thought might be considered with advantage. You know we gave orders for the erecting of the two front pavilions only, as we had but money enough for that work at that time. Now it is the judgment of your chairman that the back pavilions should be immediately completed. The architect was under the impression that the four pavilions would be acted upon at one time; but, as I have said, we gave orders for the rearing of the two front ones only. According to the views of the architect, the first thing to be done is the finishing of the pavilions. I will be glad to entertain a resolution on this subject."

Mrs. Gadsby moved: "That the Continental Hall committee approve of the wise action of the president general, and proceed to the erection of the back pavilions." Seconded by Miss Johnston, Mrs. Iglehart, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Mussey, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Ernest, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. Getchell, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Howard, Miss Solomons, and Mrs. Burrows. Motion carried.

The president general stated that by proceeding at once with the erec-

tion of these pavilions it would save the expenditure of several thousand dollars, owing to the building apparatus being already on the ground, etc., and gave the views of the architect on the advantage to be derived from completing the pavilions without delay.

The treasurer general then made her report, which was accepted with thanks.

Some discussion having arisen in regard to applying the money contributed to certain purposes for the Hall, to the general construction of the building, the president general asked for a full expression of opinion on this subject, and requested Mrs. Lockwood to make some explanation in regard to the use of money for "rooms" being applied to the general construction.

Mrs. Lockwood said that she had always understood that the money should be applied to the general construction; that a room could not be accredited to any state until the walls of that room went up; in other words, until the actual building went on.

Mrs. Foraker stated that such was the intention of her state, Ohio; that is, to apply the money donated towards the Ohio room to the general construction of the building, as required, and spoke strongly in favor of proceeding at once with the pavilions and general building.

Mrs. Draper and others endorsed this. The president general said: "We have already made almost superhuman efforts to complete the Hall, but we still need an enormous sum, and we cannot get it if there is any pulling apart. We must stand together, as one woman. If we had had the cash, we would have finished our pavilions; now we have the cash, let us go ahead, and when we come together again next year there will be a great change and addition. Let us push ahead with the work."

Dr. McGee was recognized, and stated that she was heartily in accord with the Chair.

At the request of the president general the treasurer general gave full statistics in regard to the Continental Hall fund now on hand.

Mrs. Getchell stated that the legislature of Pennsylvania had promised to hand over the money for the memorial column as soon as the builders begin their work.

The president general called the attention of the committee to this fact as an additional reason for pushing the work of the building.

Mrs. Getchell advised the early building of the Memorial Portico. The president general replied that the thirteen original states have not all paid in the money for their respective columns, though a number had done so, and stated that when these sums come through the legislature of the state, it is not usual for the state to pay out the money until there is evidence that the work of construction has commenced.

After a prolonged discussion, Miss Miller moved: "That we authorize the chairman of Continental Hall committee to proceed with the construction of the building to the amount of \$61,000 now in the treasury."

Seconded by Mrs. Getchell and many others. Motion carried.

The president general asked the opinion of the committee as to what it deemed best in regard to the next step to take in the work of the Hall,—the matter of the erection of the back pavilions having been disposed of. In connection with this subject the president general spoke of the heating apparatus which it had been proposed to have installed, and presented this matter for the consideration of the committee.

Mrs. Hazen moved: "That after the two rear pavilions are completed, the heating apparatus be installed in Memorial Continental Hall without delay."

Seconded by Mrs. Iglehart, Mrs. Parks and others. Motion carried.

The president general announced the receipt of a letter from Mr. Spivey, offering to present a fireproof safe, of large size, for Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Getchell moved that the generous offer of Mr. Spivey be accepted with thanks.

Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

At the suggestion of the president general, this was made a rising vote.

The report of the ways and means committee was presented by the chairman, Mrs. James Knox Taylor, and accepted with thanks.

It was moved and carried that a small committee be appointed by the president general to look after the Hall during the summer.

Dr. McGee moved: "That in case the chairman of this committee thinks it advisable to appoint a sub-committee, to be called a building committee, to further the work of the Hall, that she be authorized to do so." Seconded by Mrs. Robbins. Motion carried.

The president general stated that a request had come from a member of the committee residing in Chicago for some of the leaves from the Memory Book, to send out for subscriptions to Continental Hall.

A similar request being presented by Mrs. Getchell, Mrs. Hazen moved: "That leaves from the Memory Book be entrusted to such Daughters as wish to secure additional contributions for Memorial Continental Hall."

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Mrs. Draper asked permission for her chapter to issue blotters of Continental Hall for the benefit of the Continental Hall fund. This request was granted.

Mrs. A. J. Robinson, of New York, presented a letter of historical interest, containing the nomination of Washington as commander-in-chief of the army, and offered to have the same appropriately framed.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the committee offer a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Robinson for this valuable historical letter from Associate Justice Chase to Governor Johnson of Maryland, written in 1777." Seconded by Mrs. Gadsby. Motion carried.

The report of the filing committee, Miss Desha, chairman, was read, and accepted with a vote of thanks.

A letter was read from Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, stating that her chapter, the Berks County, had voted a fund of \$500 for a fine clock, as another article of furniture for the vestibule of Continental Hall, which Pennsylvania is to finish and furnish.

Mrs. Gadsby stated that she had given \$435 to Continental Hall fund from various sources, and proposed to have a larger sum later.

Meeting adjourned at six o'clock.

In 1900, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, then state regent of Georgia, sent out a circular relating to the history of the Georgia Colonial Records, from which the following brief synopsis is taken:

"In the year 1837 the legislature of Georgia, appreciating the fact that a State should possess every obtainable document relating to its history, sent a special agent, the Rev. Charles W. Howard, to London, England, to make a transcript of all records pertaining to the Georgia colony.

"Mr. Howard copied twenty-two volumes. Later the Georgia Historical Society had six more volumes copied, making the archives complete. In 1891, these records were, unfortunately, destroyed by fire.

"The state owes it to the present as well as the future generations, to replace these documents, and put them in some permanent form.

"In view of the foregoing facts, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia, will present a memorial to the legislature, praying for an appropriation sufficient to procure a transcript of the documents relating to the colonial history of Georgia, now in the possession of Great Britain.

"They beg the interest and aid of all patriotic persons throughout the state.

"MRS. ROBERT EMORY PARK,

"State Regent D. A. R. of Ga."

That these efforts have borne fruit is shown from the fact that the first few volumes of the Colonial Records have recently been issued by authority of the state. They comprise the documents from 1732 to 1752. Allen D. Chandler is the compiler and editor.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"After years the tale shall tell

Who bravely fought, who nobly fell."—*Mrs. Daniels.*

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially all proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestor lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determine the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4

ANSWERS.

811. FOOTE—SMITH.—The children of Nathaniel Foote and Elizabeth Smith, married 1646, were: Nathaniel b. Jan. 10, 1647; Samuel b. May 1, 1649; Daniel b. 1652; Elizabeth b. 1654.—(*Foote Gen.*)—L. E. F. S.

815. (5) LAWRENCE.—Amos Lawrence married 1749 Abigail¹ Abbott, b. Jan. 26, 1721, daughter Dea. Nehemiah¹ (Nehemiah¹, George¹, George¹). Her mother was Sarah Foster, (William, William). (*Abbot Gen.*) A. T.

829. ELLSWORTH—KEITH.—Oliver Ellsworth, b. about 1787, married 1808 Mary Keith, was son of Charles¹, b. Feb. 25, 1763, wife Sarah Hill; (Charles¹ b. 1721, wife Betsey Bell of E. Windsor, Samuel¹ b. July 18, 1687, married Nov. 20, 1717, Elizabeth Allen (daughter of Job), Josias¹ b. Dec. 5, 1655, d. 1706, married Martha Gaylord (daughter of Samuel), Sergt. Josias¹ b. 1629, d. 1689, married Nov. 16, 1654, Elizabeth Holcomb, who d. 1712). Hon. Oliver Ellsworth b. 1745 was great-grandson of Sergt. Josias¹. Oliver¹ Ellsworth b. 1787 was grand-

son of a second cousin of Hon. Oliver Ellsworth. Charles⁴ Ellsworth was in service in the French and Indian War 1755, and was captain in the Rev. War. He was in the Lexington Alarm 1775. (*Gen. of East Windsor*), (*Conn. Men in Revolution*.)

838. RIDGELEY.—V. V. H. B. will find on pp. 13-128, "Maryland Society of Colonial Wars": Robert¹ Ridgeley came to America about 1665, died 1682, married Martha ———; Charles³ Ridgeley d. 1705, married Deborah Dorsey, daughter of Hon. John Dorsey and wife Pleasance Ely. Col. Charles Ridgeley b. 1702, d. 1772, married 1721 Rachel Howard.—K. L. McM.

839. (4) GORHAM.—Jabez⁴ Gorham (Benjamin³, Jabez², John¹) married Abigail Field b. Jan. 27, 1730, daughter of Jeremiah and Abigail (Waterman) Field. A record of this branch of the Gorham family is found in New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. 54.—G. F. N.

QUERIES.

861. (1) HOLLOWAY.—The name of the father of Isaac Holloway of Washington Co., Penn., is desired—afterward of French Creek, Mercer Co., Penn. James P. Holloway b. Mar. 23, 1815, son of Isaac, was my grandfather.

(2) PERCEL—HOLLOWAY.—Also the name of the father of John, James and Katharine Percell. Family tradition says that the father served in the Rev. War, and that their mother moulded bullets during the battle of Concord. Katharine Percel married Isaac Holloway.

(3) LIVINGSTON.—Also the ancestry of William (?) Livingston who was in the War of 1812 and was never heard of after. His four children were placed in families from Georgetown, W. Vir. William Livingston, Jr., b. Jan. 16, 1800, was placed in a family in Loudon Co., W. Vir.—M. L.

862. (1) PALMER—RUNDLE.—Ancestry desired of Samuel Palmer, 1719-1796, and his wife Hester Rundle, 1730-1799. They had sons James, 1753-1808, Moses b. Jan. 18, 1767, probably Daniel and other children.

(2) PALMER—CLOSE.—James Palmer b. 1753 married Elizabeth Close b. 1752. Among their children were: Jonathan b. 1772, Hester b. 1773, Samuel b. 1774, Lydia 1777, Close 1796, some of whom were living 1810 at Camillus, Onondago Co., N. Y., also at Cato and Aurelius, Cayuga Co., later going to Livingston Co. Family tradition says they came from Vt. and Conn., and originally from Rowley, Mass. Were any of the family in Rev. War? Ancestry of Elizabeth Close desired.

(3) PALMER—WHITNEY.—Zachariah Palmer, 1785-1864, son of James, married Elizabeth Whitney, d. Nov. 20, 1850. Her father's name desired. Was it Asa? She had brothers Asa, John and Ezra.

Her mother, Lydia (——?) married second Dea. Samuel Chapin.—F. T. C.

863. BELL.—Who were the ancestors of Rogers Bell who lived in Maryland about 1776? His wife was Ruth (——?).—L. A.

864. (1) WATT—McKAY.—Ancestry desired of Jane Watt (Watts) who married Jan. 25, 1770, Capt. Alexander McKay (McCoy). Dr. John King, pastor at Mercersburg, Penn., married them.

(2) SMITH.—Ancestry of William Smith, Sr., who owned in 1750 the greater part of what is now Mercersburg, Penn. The town was laid out by his son, James Smith, who named it for Gen. Mercer, a friend of his father.

(3) RUSSELL—SHARON.—Parentage of Sarah Russell, wife of Lieut. Samuel Sharon who lived in either Perry or Fayette Co., Penn., about 1776.—M. McC. M.

865. LACY.—Can any one give information of the marriage of Elizabeth Harper Lacy, daughter of Gen. Edward Lacy?—A. F. S.

866. ALLEN.—Information is desired of Samuel Allen of Westerly, R. I., who signed the test act 1776, and of his wife. He was in Col. Archibald Crary's regiment, also in Col. Robert Elliott's R. I. regiment of artillery. He had a son Nathan, also in Rev. War.—N. A. C.

867. TILTON—HANSON.—Wanted proof of the Revolutionary service of Col. Nehemiah Tilton of Newcastle, Del. He was with Col. Bellach at Wilmington, Del., and was arrested after the battle by the English for being an "officer in the rebel army." He was afterward Register of Lands in Mississippi Territory. He married Nancy Hanson. A story of Howard Pyle gives an account of his arrest, the facts having been obtained from an old book in the Wilmington library. Can any one give the name of the book?—B. G. G.

868. (1) WILLSON—WEEKS.—Who were the parents of Polly (Mary) Wilson of Guilford, Vt., who married 1799 David Weeks?

(2) ASPINWALL.—Whom did Elizabeth Aspinwall, daughter of William, marry? Family tradition says she married Ammiel Week of Dorchester, Mass.—A. E. W. S.

869. (1) ADAMS—BROWN.—Abigail Adams of Lexington, Mass., married May 20, 1727, Ebenezer Brown of Waltham, Mass. Whose daughter was she? Date and place of her birth and names of her parents desired.

(2) GREENE.—Samuel Green b. probably in Waltham June 23, 1761, son of Benjamin and Martha (Brown) Greene. They went to Weston in 1790. The Weston church records give the baptism Ap. 10, 1791, of Harriet Maria, child of Samuel and Hannah Greene. Bond's Wattertown says he had a wife Lydia. Did he marry twice? If so, when and where, and what were the names of his wives? Was he the same Samuel Green who served in Capt. Brooks' Co. from Waltham Dec., 1776, and in Capt. Abraham Pierce's Co. Sept., 1778?—L. A. N.

870. CASSIM.—What was the service in Rev. War of Commodore

John Cassim? He was a British naval officer and early in the Revolutionary struggle he tendered his services to Gen. Washington and was with him at the battle of Trenton. After the war he rose to the rank of Commodore in the American navy and died in charge of the Southern naval station. An obituary notice in the Charleston, S. C., Courier says "Commodore John Cassim departed this life at his station in Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, the 24th of March, 1822, in the 62nd year of his age." This notice says he was a native of Penn., and "his talents were early devoted to his country both in land and sea service." Proof and character of his service during the Rev. War is very much desired.—H. W. G.

871. BING—SCOLES.—Can I learn something of my gr.-gr.-gr.-grandfather Samuel Bing of Maryland? He belonged to Capt. John Oglevie's Co., Flying Camp Militia. His daughter Esther married John Scoles. Dates and locality are greatly desired.—F. L. D.

872. (1) STEUTEL.—Information desired of Frederick Steutel who served in the Rev. War from Md. Any information will be appreciated.

(2) WOODRUFF—WAITE.—Who were the ancestors of Josiah Woodruff b. 1724 d. 1790, who went from Conn. to Connecticut Farms, N. J., and served in Rev. War with his eldest son Robert? He married Patience Waite.—A. F. F.

873. HALE—BROWN.—Ancestry desired of Israel Hale and his wife Clarissa Brown. Israel Hale was son of Joseph, a soldier of the War of 1812 from N. York. Israel Hale had a brother Simeon and both lived for a time in Norwich, N. Y. Was Joseph Hale the son of Ebenezer Hale, a soldier in the Rev. War from Conn., 1775, who married at Enfield, Conn., Feb. 12, 1778, Theela Kent? She received a pension and then lived in Wethersfield, Conn.—E. A. H. B.

874. BARNES—HARRINGTON.—The record is desired of Dr. Charles Barnes b. in Virgil Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1804. He married Harriet Harrington b. in Wheeling, W. Vir., July 4, 1816. His father (first name not known) was born in Mass. and was in the Lexington and Concord fights. He had two older brothers, William Charles and Stephen, also at Concord. The name of the mother of Dr. Charles Barnes is also desired.—A. T. H.

875. BARRETT.—Who was the father of Millicent Barrett, of Concord, Mass.? She married Joseph Swain. Her father may have been in the Rev. War and I very much wish to learn if this is so and also dates, locality and other information that will give eligibility to D. A. R. Society.—S. T. S.

876. (1) CLARK.—Did Jerome Clark, private in Rev. War, living in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1835 have a son Nathaniel Clark? My grandfather Nathaniel Clark lived in Otsego Co., 1833, and from there moved in 1837 to Novi, Oakland Co., Mich.

(2) FLINT.—Was the wife of Zachaeus Flint, Lucy Bell? He was a

Rev. soldier of Conn. and lived in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1835, then seventy-five years old. My grandmother's maiden name was Lucy Flint; she married Nathaniel Clark about 1830. Her mother's maiden name was Lucy Bell, all these living in Otsego Co. about 1830.—W. C. W.

877. LADD—CHAPMAN.—Ephraim Ladd born 1749 in Tolland Co., Conn., married Lois Chapman. They went to Penn. in 1800. Ancestry of both desired and Rev. service of the fathers (names not known). Also Horatio Ladd married Asenath Ives, of Conn., whose daughter was she?—A. B. H.

NOTE.—It is with great appreciation that the Gen. Dept. acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the "Hinsdale Genealogy" by the late Herbert Cornelius Andrews from Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hinsdale Andrews of Chicago.

The book of over 500 pages contains a history of the French origin of the family and an exhaustive genealogy of the American family from Deacon Robert Hinsdale of Dedham, Mass., with valuable footnotes and side lights of special interest to the genealogist.

A copious index gives increased value to the work which is full of information, not only to Hinsdale descendants, but to all who are interested in the study of genealogy.

A limited edition is issued at the price at present of five dollars a copy.

BOOK NOTES

AMERICANS OF 1776 by *James Schouler*, Dodd, Mead & Company, publishers, New York, 1906.

This work, in one volume of 314 pages, with index, as set forth by the author in his preface, "is not a new narrative history of the Revolution, nor a new arrangement of old historical materials. It is an original study of life and manners, social, industrial, and political, for the Revolutionary period." It is not a history of the great leaders or events of those stirring times, simply. The author has "held the mirror up to nature," as it were, and given us a charming narrative of the every day life of the people—a history of the people for the people. In the preparation of his work, Mr. Schouler has consulted the newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets of the period, has explored old letters and diaries, and made personal investigation among hidden but trustworthy matter.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS ON ETHICS, with Special Attention to Social Ethics, arranged under the auspices of the Col. George Croghan Chapter, Fremont, Ohio, by Miss Estelle Avery Sharpe.

Three-fold aim of the instruction in social ethics:

To train the child so that he will not only know what is socially right and socially wrong, but will do the socially right from *habit*, from second nature.

To bridge the gulf between the school life and the community life, so that the child may realize himself as an integral member of society.

To make the child understand the fundamental principles of democratic government, and to realize their basic *social* truth and rightness.

While this course is based on the French course and the course approved by the Moral Instruction League of England, it *differs absolutely* from them in the attention paid to social ethics.

From one of Mr. Markham's letters: "I am *greatly* pleased with your course. The book you have in mind is the most needed thing in our American education. Only by educating our young people in the social ideal can we hope to save our America from the graft and greed that are attacking our national life."

DIANTHE'S DESERTION.—A Comedy of the Revolution, by Helen Kane.

Serio-comedy for four women parts, placed in South Carolina in 1780. Characters, Mistress Ramsey, whose husband is in Philadelphia, and her son with Marion; her daughters Dianthe and Betty, and Mistress Estill, a prying neighbor. Dianthe has fallen in love with one of Tarleton's officers, which fact is discovered through the instrumentality of Mistress Estill. A stormy scene follows, immediately after which, the lover arrives, begging her to elope with him, to save her home, which Tarleton has doomed to destruction. She reluctantly consents, and reconciliation follows her return. The parts are all good, and there is scope for pathos as well as comedy. Published by Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

NOTE.—The author, who is a member of the National Society, would write plays for special occasions, and for a suggested number of characters.

The Christmas number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be of peculiar interest.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. MARTHA W. SAWYER, Waverly, N. Y., a loyal member of the Tioga Chapter, died July 12, 1906.

MRS. MARY AYRES BEVIER, Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, Iowa, died July 29, 1906. Resolutions attesting her worth as a friend and a loyal worker in the Daughters of the American Revolution were passed and published in the local papers by the chapter.

MRS. JOSEPHINE WARD SWANN, founder and regent of Princeton Chapter, Princeton, New Jersey, died recently much lamented by the chapter which she had labored so faithfully to promote. Her wise counsel and deep interest will be constantly missed.

MRS. LUCY LEAMING TAYLOR, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, died October 16, 1906. She was the widow of the late Benjamin F. Taylor, the poet and journalist, and an ardent and enthusiastic Daughter of the American Revolution. She was six years a member of the Cleveland school board.

MRS. ADDIE F. ADAMS, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut, died September 30, 1906. She was a valued member and her death will be deeply felt.

MISS ANNIE BABCOCK, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut, died in New York, July 16, 1906, after a long illness. The earthly remains were taken to Illinois for burial.

MRS. ELIZABETH BLAIR LEE, regent of Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia, recently passed to the Great Beyond. Mrs. Lee had been regent of the chapter from the date of its formation till her death and was much beloved by its members. The chapter voted beautiful resolutions in recognition of her life devoted to good and patriotic works and placed her name upon their honor roll.

MISS FRANCES FELT, Paul Jones Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, died recently, much mourned by the chapter.

MRS. MARY ANN ELLAS MCCALL, widow of the Hon. Ansel J. McCall, and vice-regent of Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath, New York, died September 24, 1906. She was the oldest and one of the most interested members of the chapter. Intellectual, genial and witty, she was an inspiration to her fellow members. Resolutions expressive of the loss the chapter had sustained were passed at the October meeting.

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

HONORARY OFFICERS.

Founder.

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP,
*"The Wayside," Concord Mass. Winter address: "The Somerset,"
Boston, Mass.*

(Elected 1901, honorary president for life, with full power to vote
in all meetings of the National Board of Management and annual con-
vention.)

Honorary Presidents.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
2019 Kalorama Rd. N. W., Washington, D. C.
(Elected 1903 for life.)

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,
1406 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
(Elected 1905 for life.)

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

(Elected for period of five years, with year of election.)

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| 1905. MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER, <i>1307 Eighteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.</i> | 1905. MRS. ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, <i>1914 G Street, N. W., Wash- ington, D. C.</i> |
| 1905. MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE, <i>178 Union Avenue, Saratoga, N. Y.</i> | 1905. MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON, <i>736 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.</i> |
| 1905. MRS. A. L. BARBER, <i>"Belmont," Washington, D. C.</i> | 1905. MRS. NELLIS M. RICH, <i>512 James Street, Syracuse. N. Y.</i> |

1905.
MRS. S. V. WHITE,
210 Columbia Heights, Brook-
lyn, N. Y.

1905.
MRS. A. S. HUBBARD,
2381 Bush Street, San Fran-
cisco, Cal.

1905.
MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH,
River and Maple Streets, Mil-
ford, Conn.

1906.
MRS. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLO-
COMB,
Groton, Conn.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

1906-1907.

National President.

MRS. FREDERICK T. DUBOIS,
2010 R Street, Washington, D. C.

National Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.

MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN,
1524 Twenty-eighth Street, Washington, D. C.

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Summer address, East Haven.

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 South Carolina, MRS. HUGH B. BUIST, Rock Hill
 Washington, ... MRS. M. E. P. R. PHELPS, "The Washington," Seattle
 Wisconsin, MRS. A. J. EIMERMANN, 376 24th Street, Milwaukee
 Wyoming, . MRS. FRANK BOND, 3127 Newark Street, Washington, D. C.

JUNE MEETING.

The National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, held its last meeting for the season at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia, on Thursday morning, June 14, 1906, at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, the National President, presided and the following members were present: Miss McBlair, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Tweedale, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Lounsberry, Mrs. Barker, Miss Yeatman, Miss Tulloch.

The meeting was opened by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer by all present, after which the secretary's minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary being absent Miss Hetzel reported having attended to all demands made on the office.

The Registrar presented the names of 86 applicants and on motion the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their admission to the society provided all dues had been paid. This was accordingly done and the applicants declared members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The treasurer reported as follows:

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| Balance on hand May 1, 1906, | \$171 66 |
| Receipts during May, | 26 25 |
| Total, | \$197 91 |
| Disbursements, | 165 88 |
| Balance June 1, 1906, | \$32 03 |

The report was accepted.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization presented the following names for consideration:

Mrs. Ella B. Cornell for president of Liberty Flag Society of Spokane, Washington, to succeed Mrs. Fleming, resigned.

Mrs. Oviede Bostwick for organizing president in New York City.

On motion these names were confirmed and the report accepted.

As chairman of the printing committee Mrs. Darwin reported that the loving cup notices had been printed as directed and a copy sent to every National Officer and State Director, as well as a copy of the new lists of National Officers.

This report was accepted, and the chairman authorized to have 3,000 application blanks printed, using her own judgment in selecting from the bids received for the work. The circular relating to postal cards of Memorial Hall which she had prepared to send to the various local societies was approved.

Two letters from Mrs. M. E. P. R. Phelps, State Director for Washington, were read and referred to the proper officers.

Miss Blair, vice-president presiding, spoke of her recent stay in Boston and of visiting while there the Signal Lantern Society, Children of the American Revolution. That society had given \$25 to the Children's Room in Continental Hall which apparently was sent direct to the Treasurer General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, instead of through the National Treasurer, Children of the American Revolution.

It was decided to adjust the matter if possible and also that of \$50 given by Mrs. Bedle, Honorary State Director for New Jersey, for the Sterling Society, Children of the American Revolution of New Jersey, which was evidently sent in the same way.

The registrar was authorized to have 25 certificates of membership engraved.

The treasurer was authorized to reimburse the recording secretary in the sum of \$1.00, sixty cents of which had been paid for a record book and forty cents for postage.

Miss Yeatmen, State Director for the District of Columbia, stated that the Societies under her charge would hold a lawn fete on the 26th of June.

The president urged all present to take an interest in the fete and help by their patronage.

A picnic for the Fourth of July having been suggested, it was moved and carried that the State Director, Presidents of Societies in the District, and the Vice-President in Charge of Organization make arrangements for such a celebration.

A vote of thanks to the Mt. Vernon S. S. Company for its kindness in carrying the members of the Children of the American Revolution to Mt. Vernon on the 19th of April free of charge, was moved and carried, also one to the recording secretary for photographs taken on that occasion.

On motion the vice-president presiding was requested not to consider the subject of resigning her office, as she could further the interests of the society in a marked degree whether residing in Washington or not.

Mrs. Barker, State Director for Illinois, was present, and by request addressed the meeting. She spoke of the status of the society in her jurisdiction, and the benefit she had derived from attending the session of the morning.

Mrs. Darwin was instructed to have a photograph made of the loving cup which was awarded at the annual convention, and one of Mrs. Baird, the donor; have the needed inscription engraved on the cup, and send cup and photographs to the winning society, viz: the Valentine Holt of San Francisco, California.

The National President spoke of the work in the District of Columbia which from her own observation she felt confident could be done by the Children, and urged the National Officers to place some aim before the societies, that others may be helped and above all be kept out of crime.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

STATE CONFERENCES, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Connecticut State Conference, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent, met November 1, in the Ellsworth Homestead, the home of the Connecticut Daughters.

The New Jersey State Conference, Miss Ellen Mecum, state regent, will meet November 21, at the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, The Nova Caesarea Chapter will entertain the New Jersey society.

Every Daughter of the American Revolution should read the American Monthly Magazine, to keep in touch with the work of the society. This Christmas number will be of much interest.



OFFICIAL.

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution**

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**National Board of Management
1905.**

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186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
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2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1907.)

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MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
1324 North Nevada Avenue,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

(Term of office expires 1908.)

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| Mrs. THEODORE C. BATES, Mass., 29 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass. | Mrs. A. E. HENEGER, Va., Harrisonburg, Virginia. |

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1205 K St., Washington, D. C.

(All official mail to be sent to 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.)

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| | Mrs. AURORA P. MCCLELLAN, Athens. |
| Alaska, | |
| Arizona, | Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 503 7th St., Phoenix. |
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MRS. G. C. CHAMBERS, 115 East 6th St., Oklahoma City.
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MRS. ELLIS LEWIS CAMPBELL, Wayne.

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| Rhode Island, ... | MISS ELIZABETH H. SWINBURNE, 115 Pelham St., Newport. |
| | MRS. STEPHEN F. FISK, 14 Main St., Pawtucket. |
| South Carolina, ... | MRS. ROBERT M. BRATTON, Guthriesville. |
| | MRS. THOMAS C. ROBERTSON, 1310 Senate St., Columbia. |
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| | MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham. |
| Virginia, ... | MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke. |
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| Wisconsin, ... | MRS. THOMAS HOYT BROWN, 182 14th St., Milwaukee. |
| | MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville. |
| Wyoming, ... | MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle. |
| | MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 238 West 22nd St., Cheyenne. |

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual

dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

TUESDAY, June 5, 1906, A. M.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, June 5, 1906, at Daughters of the American headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Heneberger, Virginia; Mrs. Bates, Massachusetts; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Newberry, Michigan; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Miss Miller, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Jamieson, registrar General; Mrs. Doliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Solomons, Librarian General; Miss Pierce, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Roberts, New York; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Jamieson, Virginia; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Foraker, Ohio, and Mrs. Campbell, Pennsylvania.

The President General announced to the Board the death of the daughter of Mrs. Deere, Vice-President General of Illinois. Miss Me-

cum moved *that resolutions of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Deere, State Regent of Illinois, also a telegram, upon her sad bereavement.*

Announcement was also made of the death of Mrs. Virginia Gadsby McBlair Smith, sister of Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, a former Librarian General of the Society.

Miss Miller moved, *That resolutions of condolence be sent Miss McBlair on the death of her sister.* At the suggestion of the President General the Board arose as an expression of sympathy.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she had just received news of the death of Miss Virginia Dade, of the Potomac Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried that resolutions of sympathy be sent to the family of Miss Dade.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meetings, viz: the meeting of April 3 and 4; the special meeting of April 14, and the two special meetings of April 23, 1906. These minutes were corrected and approved by the Board.

In connection with the minutes of April 14th, Mrs. Mussey, on behalf of Mrs. Draper, requested that inasmuch as the report of the Committee on the Montana matter is to be printed, that the protest made by Mrs. Draper at that meeting be also published.

A statement was made to the effect that no one present seemed to remember the reading of that protest at the meeting of April 14, 1906, Miss Solomons moved: *That action upon Mrs. Mussey's request be deferred until the Board hear the protest in question.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

Miss Mecum made a statement in regard to a promise made by Mrs. Weed, that if the committee appointed and elected would deal with the personal questions in the so-called Montana affair, and their report, with its recommendations, be accepted by the Board, she would not bring the name of Montana before the Congress, and that the constitutional questions would be brought forward in an entirely impersonal way.

The report, with its recommendations, was accepted by the Board upon this promise. Miss Mecum felt that the promise had not been kept by Mrs. Weed, for the Recording Secretary General had incorporated in her report to the Fifteenth Continental Congress, not only the short section recommended by the committee, but also the constitutional questions, preceded by an excerpt from the minutes, which placed these questions directly in connection with the Montana affairs.

Some discussion followed.

A letter was read from Mrs. Rowena E. Stevens, State Regent of Iowa, on this subject.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That Mrs. Stevens' letter be laid on the table.*

Seconded by Miss Solomons. Motion carried.

Mrs. Brooks then moved: *That in view of the fact that the so-called Montana matter has been referred to a committee, whose report has been accepted, and that if constantly brought forward, it will consume valuable time required for matters of consequence to the Daughters throughout the country, it is the desire of this Board that this matter be not again considered by the Board.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Heneberger and unanimously carried.

A letter was read from Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, requesting copies of certain minutes of the Board at which meetings she, then being a member of the Board, was present.

The Recording Secretary General was authorized by the Board to furnish Mrs. Weed with the copies desired.

At 1.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 3 o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 5, 1906.

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who addressed the Board, saying: "Since the Fifteenth Continental Congress I have had the pleasure of representing our Society at the Paul Jones ceremonies at Annapolis, also of visiting New Jersey and Connecticut, and taking part in a patriotic demonstration in New York City, where the bust of Washington was unveiled, and I was asked, as your President General, to make an address. It was a very beautiful ceremony, and I regret that the time is too brief to permit me to allude to it only in a general way. I have recently visited the Mohawk Valley and had a delightful experience going from one Chapter to another.

"I have signed the commissions of seventy-two new Chapters. This speaks well for the growth of our Society. I had no idea that in less than a year we had formed seventy-two new Chapters. I shall not proceed any further now, as the reports of the officers will tell you of the work that is being done here, and we will now listen to their reports. I will ask the Recording Secretary General to read hers at once."

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: In making this, my initial report, to the National Board, I desire to state that my first care in entering upon the duties of my new office as Recording Secretary General, was to examine carefully the proceedings of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, in order to carry out all the instructions therein contained. I found a number of letters to be written and certain resolutions passed at the Continental Congress to be copied and sent to the United States Congress, namely: Resolutions pre-

sented by Mrs. Mussey, State Regent of the District, asking the Continental Congress to request the co-operation of the Committee on Labor of the United States Senate, in the early passage of the bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical conditions of woman and child workers in the United States; resolutions presented by Mrs. Lockwood asking the Continental Congress to request the United States Congress to publish a roster of those who have served in the War of the Revolution, as is now being done by the War Department of those who have served in the Civil War and the Spanish-American War; resolutions presented by Mrs. Terry, requesting the Continental Congress to endorse a bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, authorizing Congress to publish, in book form, the names of heads of families returned by the first census of 1790, and resolutions presented by Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, requesting the Continental Congress to memorialize the House of Representatives to pass the bills now pending in regard to the erection of statues to the two of the most valiant founders of the United States Navy, Paul Jones and John Barry. It is gratifying to report that answers have been received acknowledging these communications and assurances given of earnest co-operation with our Society.

Notifications were sent to Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Boynton, and Mrs. Keim of their election by the Fifteenth Continental Congress as Honorary Vice-Presidents General. The newly elected Vice-Presidents General will shortly receive their commissions, the same being now in course of preparation.

Number of letters and postals written, 40; certificates signed, 1,262; Chapter Regents' commissions, 17; supplemental application papers, 129.

The notifications of appointment to the Continental Hall Committee have been sent out, the number of these issued being 275 to date. The Finance Committee was also notified of its re-appointment.

I have letters of regret for this meeting of the Board from the following: Mrs. Sydnor, Texas; Mrs. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Miss Baldwin, Maine; Miss Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Guthrie, Indiana; Mrs. Cook, Florida; Mrs. Stevens, Iowa; Mrs. McCormack, Kentucky; Miss Bowman, Connecticut; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan, and Mrs. Kearfott, New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted,

ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: During the past two months I have to report the following supplies sent from

my office: For the month of April, Application Blanks, 2,727; Constitutions, 377; Circulars, "How to become a Member," 362; Officers' Lists, 218; Miniature Blanks, 218; Circulars for same, 218; Transfer cards, 169. Letters received, 119; letters written, 145. For the month of May: Application Blanks, 2,075; Constitutions, 185; Circulars, "How to become a member," 205; Officers' Lists, 139; Miniature Blanks, 194; Circulars for same, 194; Transfer cards, 34. Letters received, 145; letters written, 183.

During the week of Congress telegrams of greeting and regret at their absence from the meeting of the Charter members were sent to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, and letters to Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell and Mrs. Marshall McDonald, and replies received from Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Hallowell. Several letters have been received from members at a distance asking instructions on various subjects, and I ask permission to submit these later and obtain the views of the Board as to proper answers to send.

Following the rule which I inaugurated last year, upon my election as Corresponding Secretary General, I have supervised and directed personally the correspondence of my office and in consequence find there are fewer complaints of lost letters, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

VIRGINIA MILLER,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following for the past two months: Applications for membership presented, 748; applications verified awaiting dues, 110; applications examined but incomplete, 220; applications received since May 25, unexamined, 79; applications of "Real Daughters" presented, 4. Permits for Insignia issued, 418; permits for ancestral bars, 77; permits for recognition pin, 236. Certificates issued, 369. Letters written, 468; postals written, 185.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR W. JAMIESON,

Registrar General.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General, and declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The report was then accepted.

The Registrar General requested a new section for the Catalogues. This being approved by the Board, Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the Purchasing Committee be empowered to give the Registrar General an additional case for Card Catalogue.*

Seconded by Mrs. Roberts. Motion carried.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The following appointments and elections of State, and State Vice-Regents are in accord with the amendment to Article IV, Sections 3 and 4 of the Constitution passed at the Fifteenth Continental Congress, and their names are herewith presented to the Board for confirmation: Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline Seymour Brown, of Phoenix, Arizona, as State Vice-Regent of Arizona; Mrs. Mary Gridley Tarr, of Teton, Idaho, as State Regent of Idaho; Mrs. Minnie Decatur Moore, of Harpster, Idaho, as State Vice-Regent of Idaho; Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Portland, Oregon, as State Regent of Oregon, and Mrs. Effie Walker Thoms, of Vermilion, South Dakota, as State Regent of South Dakota.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Harriet Bond Tyler, Anniston, Alabama; Mrs. Carrie Packard Fitz Schulla, Orlando, Florida; Mrs. Ella Cumback Lovett, Anderson, Indiana; Mrs. Sarah E. Caldwell Brown, Auburn, Massachusetts; Mrs. Alice Thompson Gerrish, Lakeville, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Harriet Newell Pancoast, Palmyra, New Jersey.

State Regents' commissions issued, 12; State Regents, re-election cards issued, 33; Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 2. Charter applications issued, 5; Charters issued, 7, viz: "Sarah Whitman Hooker," West Hartford, Connecticut; "Fowler," Fowler, Indiana; "Richmond-Indiana," Richmond, Indiana; "Polly Carroll," Palmyra, Missouri; "Granite," Newfields, New Hampshire; "Orange Mountain," Orange, New Jersey, and "Benjamin Franklin," Mexico City, Mexico. Letters received, 145; letters written, 146. In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 746 ancestors' cards, 590 corrections, 22 marriages, and 7 reinstatements. Admitted membership April 23, 1906, 56,028; actual membership April 23, 1906, 45,644.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Vice-Pres. Gen. in Charge of Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.
Report accepted.

The President General stated, in the absence of Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, that she had received a letter from Nevada, requesting that Mrs. Sprague be made State Regent of Nevada.

It being the opinion of the President General and Board that this appointment should be made contingent upon the approval of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Hazen moved: *That Mrs. Sprague, of Nevada, be approved by the National Board of Management for State Regent of that State, if the Vice-*

president General in Charge of Organization finds no constitutional objection thereto.

Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

The Registrar General stated to the Board that the papers of the Sequoia Chapter in California had been destroyed by the recent earthquake there and asked that these papers be copied for that Chapter free of cost, the work to be apportioned among the clerks of the office.

This being approved, it was so ordered by the Board.

Letters were read requesting assistance for several "Real Daughters." The President General expressed her gratification that the Fifteenth Continental Congress had acted favorably on the subject of providing for these "Real Daughters" of Revolutionary soldiers and asked for action on these requests.

Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of New York, Mrs. Hazen, and others, spoke to this, and Miss Miller moved: *That the Board appropriate eight dollars a month to Mrs. Lucretia Wood; Mrs. Hargin, and Miss Cooley, all "Real Daughters" in needy circumstances, and provisionally to a "Real Daughter" in Marquette, Michigan, as soon as her case is properly certified.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL WAS READ.

After the reading of this report, inquiries were made by the President General concerning certain items contained in the report, and information requested in regard to certain statistics connected with Memorial Continental Hall.

The Treasurer General asked that she be permitted to look up these points, and that the acceptance of the report be deferred until this information could be obtained.

It was so ordered.

The matter of the renewal of the Treasurer General's bond was brought up for consideration.

It was moved and carried that the Treasurer General make the same arrangements for the renewal of her bond as she has done in former years.

The Chair announced that Mrs. Bates, Vice-President General of Massachusetts, had been appointed Chairman of the Auditing Committee, and that nominations for Auditor would be made through that Committee.

Mrs. Bates stated that there had been a meeting of the Auditing Committee and she presented the name of Mr. J. Edward Bates for Auditor, stating that this gentleman had been recommended as being thoroughly fitted for this position, and in every respect accurate and trustworthy.

Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Miller spoke in favor of the former Auditor, Mr. Bushnell.

The President General stated that the Auditing Committee had held a meeting and they thought it wise to make another appointment for Auditor.

Mr. Bates was again nominated, and a vote taken. The vote appearing doubtful the Chair called for an aye and no vote.

Voting in the affirmative: Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Mussey, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Bates and Miss Pierce. Voting in the negative: Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Miller, Miss Solomons, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Hazen. Five in the affirmative and seven in the negative.

The motion to elect Mr. Bates as Auditor was accordingly lost.

The Chair stated that the Auditing Committee would present this matter again at the October meeting.

Mrs. Lockwood stated that Miss Mecum had been put to some expense in connection with her work as Chairman of the Committee on the Montana matter, and moved: *That Miss Mecum be recompensed for her traveling expenses and other money paid out by her in attending to the business of the Committee.* Motion carried.

The reports of committees were called.

REPORT OF SUPERVISION COMMITTEE: Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: According to instructions from the National Board, I gave notice to the Washington Loan and Trust Company that on the expiration of our lease of the main rooms occupied by us at headquarters, on November 1st, we desire to hold as monthly tenants only until we should be able to move into our own building. The notice has been accepted and they have consented that while they wish us to make a yearly lease, yet they will insert the clause that upon thirty days' notice of our being ready to move to our building, we may vacate the rooms.

The Committee considers this arrangement entirely satisfactory.

The Assistant Historian General having no further use at present for Room 420, which is rented by monthly lease, the same was vacated on May 1st.

Our messenger, Andrew, having left us on the 14th of April, just previous to the meeting of the Congress, without any notice whatever, we were obliged to employ a temporary messenger during the Congress. We have engaged John Poor, at \$15 per month, he to furnish his own bicycle.

(Signed)

ELLEN S. MUSSEY, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report the following accessions to the library since the meeting of April 3d:

BOOKS.

1. *Chronicles of a branch of the Dayton family.* By Laura Dayton Fessenden. 1902. Presented by the author.
2. *Greene family and its branches, 861-1904.* By Lora S. La Mance. n. d.
3. *Richard Seymour, Hartford, 1640.* By Maria Watson Pinney. n. d. Presented by the author.
4. *Frances Slocum, the last sister of Wyoming.* By Martha Bennett Phelps, her grandniece. 1905. Presented by the author.
5. *American Poems, 1776-1900.* With notes and biographies by Augustus White Long. 1905. Presented by Mrs. Richard J. Barker.
6. *Adventures and discourses of Captain John Smith sometime President of Virginia and Admiral of New England, newly ordered by John Ashton.* n. d. Presented by Mrs. Richard J. Barker.
7. *Pictures of Rhode Island in the past, 1642-1833.* Edited by Gertrude Kimball. 1900. Presented by Mrs. Richard J. Barker.
8. *Providence Plantations for 250 years.* Historical review of the foundation, rise and progress of the city of Providence. By Welcome Arnold Greene and others 1886. Presented by Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne.
9. *Settlement of Germantown, Pa., and the beginning of German emigration to North America.* By Samuel W. Pennypacker. 1889. Presented by the Philadelphia Chapter.
10. *Valley Forge Orderly Book of General George Weldon of the Continental Army under command of General George Washington, in campaign of 1777-8,* describing the events of the battles of Brandywine, Warren Tavern, Germantown and Whitemarsh and of the camps at Neshominy, Wilmington, Pennypacker's Mills, Skippack, Whitemarsh, and Valley Forge. 1902. Presented by Philadelphia Chapter.
- 11-12. *New Jersey Archives.* First Series. Vols. 24 and 25.
- 13-14. *History of the City of New York.* By Mary L. Booth. 2 vols. 1867. Presented by Mrs. James De Soto Giblin.
15. *Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society.* Vol. 2. 1827. Purchased.
16. *Records of the Columbia Historical Society.* Washington, 1906. Vol. 9. Presented by the Society.
17. *The Olive Branch; or, Faults on both sides, Federal and Democratic.* By M. Carey, 1815. Presented by Mt. Vernon Chapter, through Mrs. Mary G. Powell.
- 18-20. *Volumes 3, 4, 5 of the Report of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.* Presented by Mr. Harry F. Lerch, Jr.
- 21-23. *North Carolina Historical Register.* 3 vols. All published. Presented by Mr. Phillip Henry.
24. *Olde Ulster.* Vol. 1.

25. *Proceedings and collections Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.* Wilkes-Barre, 1905.

26. *250th Anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States.* Addresses delivered at Carnegie Hall, New York, Thanksgiving Day, 1905. Publications American Jewish Historical Society. Number 14. Presented by Mr. A. S. Solomons.

Irish-American Historical Miscellany, relating largely to New York City and vicinity, together with much interesting material relative to other parts of the country. By John D. Crimmins. New York, 1905. Presented by the author.

PAMPHLETS.

Year book Illinois Society, S. A. R. 1906.

Patrick Henry. By Wm. H. Henry. 1905.

Present day Problems for Patriots. By Frank O. Hall. 1906.

Work of Maryland Society, S. A. R., 1889-1902.

The above four pamphlets presented by Mr. Zebina Moses.

John Paul Jones' Last Cruise and final resting place. By H. Marion. Presented by Prof. Marion through Miss Desha.

Seneca Falls Historical Society Papers for 1905. Presented by Miss Jane McK. Cowing.

Constitution, By-Laws, and list of members of District of Columbia Society of Mayflower Descendants. Washington, 1906. Presented by Society.

Branch of the Caldwell Family Tree. By Charles S. Caldwell. 1906. Presented by author.

Sketches and Papers relating to Revolutionary days in Somerset Co., N. J. By General Frelinghuysen Chapter, D. A. R. Vol. 2. Presented by Chapter.

Lieut. Isaac Hall and Maj. George White. Annals and Revolutionary service of each. By Oliver G. Hall. Presented by author.

Family sketch with autobiography of Elma Lord Gilkey. 1906. Presented by author.

Year books have been received from seven Chapter.

Brief narrative of the ravages of British and Hessians at Princeton, 1776-1777. Princeton Hist. Ass'n. Extra Publications. No. 1. Princeton, 1906.

PERIODICALS.

Annals of Iowa,April
Bulletin New York Public Library,April, May
Connecticut Magazine,No. 4, vol. 9. No. 1, vol. 10
Historical Bulletin,March
Iowa Journal of History and Politics,April
New England Historical and Genealogical Register,April
New Hampshire Genealogical Record,January

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| <i>New York Genealogical and Biographical Record</i> , | April |
| <i>"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly</i> , | April |
| <i>Register of Kentucky State Historical Society</i> , | May |
| <i>True Republic</i> , | March |
| <i>Virginia Magazine of History and Biography</i> , | April |
| <i>William and Mary College Quarterly</i> , | April |
| <i>Genealogical Magazine</i> , | March |

The above list comprises 61 accessions, 27 of which were books, 19 pamphlets and 15 periodicals. 21 books were presented, 5 received in exchange and 1 purchased. 18 pamphlets were presented, 1 received in exchange.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALINE E. SOLOMONS,

Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

June 5, 1905.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

April 1st to May 31st, 1903—

| | |
|---|----------|
| Subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register, | \$521 86 |
| Sale of extra copies, | 18 35 |
| Advertisements, | 59 75 |
| Halftone cuts, paid for by individuals, | 15 65 |

\$615 61

OFFICE EXPENSES.

April 1st to May 1st, 1906—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Mailing extra copies, and class matter, as per vouchers, .. | \$1 68 |
| Postage, office, | 6 00 |
| Postal cards, | 20 |
| Telegrams, | 65 |
| Expressage—Mailing lists, April and May, | \$ 80 |
| Plates to Harrisburg, | 35 |
| Stationery, Magazine Committee, .. | 1 04 |
| Magazine envelopes from Harrisburg, | 45 |
| Extra May numbers from Harrisburg, | 90 |

3 54

Returned on following subscriptions sent in error:

No. 23116, 50 cents; No. 23353, 64 cents; No. 23702, 64 cents; No. 24328, 80 cents; No. 24133, 64 cents, 3 28

\$15 35

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Printing and mailing April number, including postage, | \$362 08 |
| Salary, Editor, 2 months, | 166 68 |
| Salary, Business Manager, 2 months, | 150 00 |
| Salary, Editor Genealogical Department, | 40 00 |
| Halftone cuts, | 64 77 |
| Stationery, Editor, | 6 56 |
| Stationery, Chairman Magazine Committee, | 5 40 |
| Cash register, | 9 00 |
| Printing and furnishing 1,000 postal cards, receipts, | 12 00 |
| Mrs. Avery, to reimburse her for telegrams sent from December, 1905, | 1 90 |
| Mrs. Avery, to reimburse her for expressage paid as per receipts on file, | 1 50 |
| Auditing Business Manager's accounts, 3 months, | 10 00 |
| Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached, | 15 35 |

\$845 24

One hundred and fifty additional subscribers have been put on the list since the Fifteenth Continental Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

The Business Manager presented for the consideration of the Board bids for the publishing of the Magazine.

It being the consensus of opinion of the Board after full discussion that the Harrisburg Company presented the most advantageous bid, Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the contract for the printing of the Magazine be awarded to the Harrisburg firm formerly having this business.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

At the request of the President General, Mrs. Lockwood read the names of the Executive Committee as suggested by the President General, viz: Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main; Mrs. J. P. Dolliver; Mrs. John R. Walker; Mrs. Chas. H. Deere; Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce; Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain; Miss Virginia Miller; Mrs. Robert E. Park; and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry. Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, Chairman, by virtue of her office.

The Committee was then elected by the Board.

The President General brought to the attention of the Board the

matter of the illuminating of the Resolutions presented to General Horace Porter as a testimonial by the Fifteenth Continental Congress, which Resolutions had been directed to be illuminated, and asked that the bill for this work, \$25.00 be paid to the artist. The charge made was moderate, this being a special favor to the D. A. R.

Miss Solomons moved: *That the sum of \$25.00 be paid to Miss Perrine for the illuminating of the Resolutions presented to General Horace Porter, with an expression of appreciation from the Board of her beautiful work, and her generosity in naming so low a price for the same.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

At 7.00 p. m. moved and carried to take a recess until Wednesday at 3.00 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1906.

The adjourned meeting was called to order on Wednesday afternoon, June 6th, by Mrs. Donald McLean, President General.

The first matter taken up was a further consideration of the report of the Treasurer General. This being approved, the Treasurer General requested that the report be published at once, without waiting for the approval of the June minutes. This request was granted.

The President General presented, on the part of Mrs. DuBois, an invitation to the conference on the Smoot matter, at the New Willard, on Friday, at 9.30 o'clock; also, an invitation from Mrs. Stranahan, State Regent of Vermont, to the State conference.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That this invitation from the State Regent of Vermont having been received, is highly appreciated, and we hope to be able to accept it.* Motion carried.

The President General presented a request from a lady in New York to use the Insignia of the Society on some china, ten per cent. of the sales of which will be given to Continental Hall fund. A similar request was also presented on the part of a lady for the decoration of a calendar.

It was moved and carried that these requests be granted.

Miss Miller presented, for the inspection of the Board, a medal commemorative of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That a resolution of thanks be sent by the Corresponding Secretary General to the Executive Committee sending this beautiful medal.* Motion carried.

Instructions were given for depositing the medal in the Smithsonian Institution with the other relics of the National Society, Daughters American Revolution.

Reports of Officers and Committees were resumed.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the past two months

work on the 23rd Volume of the Lineage Book has progressed rapidly. Four hundred and seventy-five numbers have been revised and edited ready for copying, and eighty-five letters requesting more data, have been written. So far fifteen replies have been received.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: During the months of April and May the Chairman of the Finance Committee has signed bills to the amount of \$8,268.81. Of this sum the largest amounts were: Expenses of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, \$3,389.66; Pay Roll, \$2,180.30; AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, \$724.16.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The awnings for the windows of our office rooms have been ordered re-covered, and a new copying cloth bath, for the making of letter press of the correspondence of the office, has been purchased.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters has requested that a large electric fan, like the one in the office of the Treasurer General, be purchased for the room of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARIE W. HODGKINS,
Chairman, Purchasing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Miss Solomons read to the Board a letter from Miss Desha, acknowledging, by the Board, at the special meeting of April 23, 1906; the edging the vote of thanks tendered her as retiring Recording Secretary same having been transmitted through Miss Solomons, as Acting Secretary of that meeting.

Mrs. Lockwood presented for the consideration of the Board a proposition that had been made to purchase the Chalkley manuscripts, now in possession of the National Society, Daughters American Revolution.

The President General asked for an expression of opinion from the Board, explaining that these manuscripts had been secured by the Society, whose intention it was to publish them, but an advantageous price having now been offered for the papers, and the further fact that

it would be expensive to publish them, made it necessary to consider the proposition presented by Mrs. Lockwood, who has had the care of the Chalkley manuscripts, and who now recommends a favorable consideration of the offer made for them.

After some discussion, Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the proposition for the sale of the Chalkley records, as presented by Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of that committee be accepted.* Seconded by Mrs. Jamieson. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood was authorized to consult legal authority and report to the Board.

Mrs. Lockwood requested that she be authorized to secure a safe deposit box for the keeping of these important records. It was so ordered.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, of Reading, Pa., stating that there had been some additions to her Chapter, the Berks County, making at present a mother and four daughters working members of the Chapter.

The President General spoke of the action taken at the Fifteenth Continental Congress relative to the increase of the salary of the genealogist of the Magazine, which had been but \$20.00 per month, and stated that Mrs. Newcomb had done excellent work and expends this amount practically in materials for postage, clerical assistance, etc., leaving her little or no compensation for her labors in this department of the Magazine.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the salary of the genealogist, Mrs. Newcomb, be increased to \$30.00 per month.* Seconded by Mrs. Roberts. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General presented the bill of Miss Wilcox for reporting the Fifteenth Continental Congress; also, the bill of Miss Fox, for shorthand work at the special session of the Board, on April 14th, p. m., in the absence of the official stenographer, who was ill.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay these bills.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Miss Brazier, regarding a Chapter matter.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the matter of the Paul Jones Chapter be referred back to said Chapter, and be governed by their Chapter by-laws.* Seconded by Mrs. Jamieson. Motion carried.

The President General directed that the Treasurer General continue with the services of the present Auditor until a new one is elected.

At 1.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH F. PIERCE,

Recording Secretary General.

Approved by National Board.

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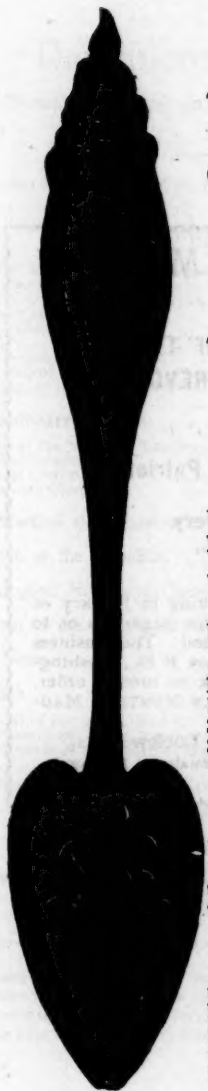
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CONTENTS—DECEMBER, 1906.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| The Mrs. Donald McLean Chrysanthemum, | <i>Frontispiece</i> |
| Christmas Greeting from the President General, | 745 |
| The Mrs. Donald McLean Chrysanthemum, | 746 |
| Continental Hall, | 748 |
| Peace Tablet, | <i>Henry Whitefield Samson.</i> |
| The Flag, | <i>Mary Anderson Orton.</i> |
| Mary Slocumb's Ride, | <i>R. D. W. Conner.</i> |
| The Tomb of Lafayette, | <i>Emma G. Lathrop.</i> |
| Our Flag, | 760 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Revolutionary Records, | 761 |
| Officers of the National Society, | 763 |
| State Conferences, | 768 |
| Swekatsi Chapter, | 787 |
| Harrisburg Chapter, | 789 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Work of the Chapters, | 793 |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Children of the Republic, | 796 |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Genealogical Notes and Queries, | 799 |
|--|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| Children of the American Revolution, | 804 |
|---|-----|

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Book Notes, | 796, 809 |
|------------------------------|----------|

Official:

| | |
|---|-----|
| List of National Officers, | 810 |
| How to Become a Member, | 813 |
| Minutes of the Board of Management, | 814 |

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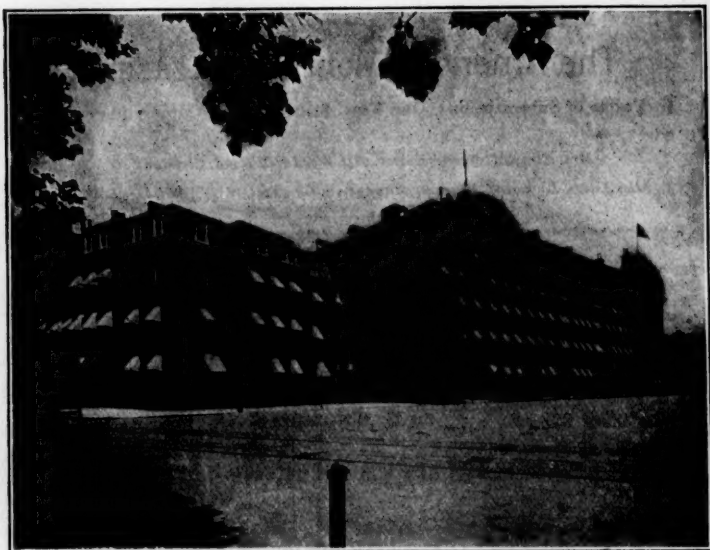
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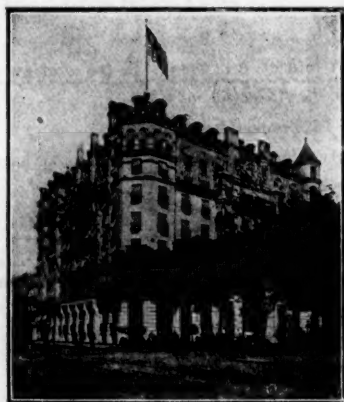


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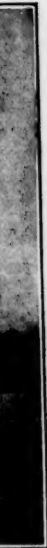


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